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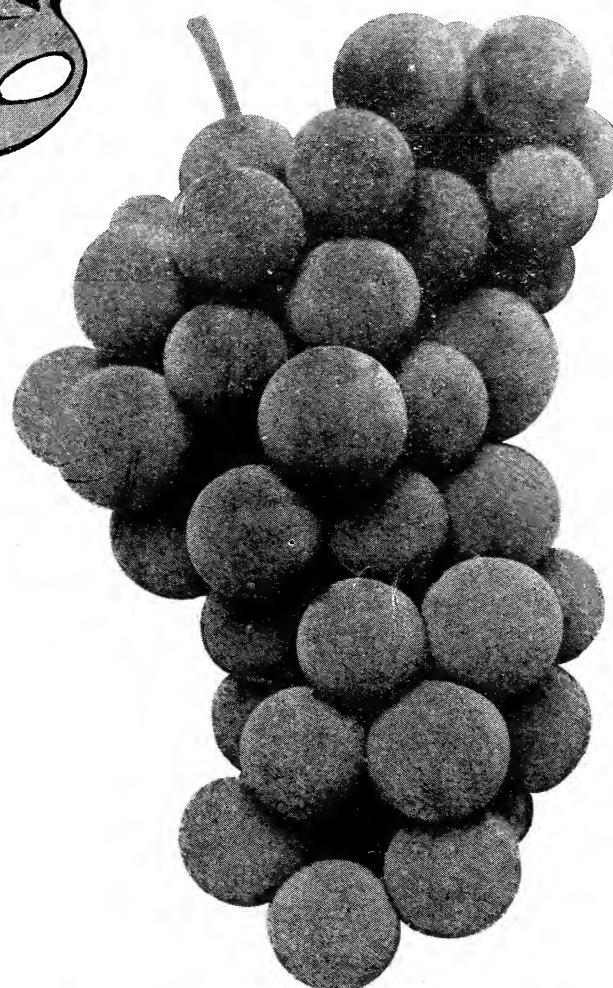
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The
**WEST HILL
NURSERIES**
LEWIS ROESCH, PROPRIETOR

SPRING OF
1920

ESTABLISHED
1875

FREDONIA, N.Y.



THE VERGENNES GRAPE
FOR DESCRIPTION SEE PAGE 12

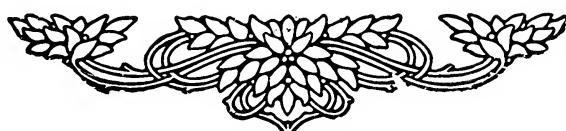
To Our Friends and Patrons

THE War is over. Thank Providence for that. But its effects on the nursery trade are still with us and will be for years to come.

The war caused scarcity and high cost of labor, hence but comparatively few grape and currant cuttings were made and planted and those few were very expensive. Previous to the war the farmer experienced a shortage of help which was many times intensified by the war. Farmers have often told us, "We dare not undertake much planting for fear we may not secure the necessary labor." And indeed it did not seem necessary inasmuch as meat, milk, grain and canning factory produce brought high prices and returns could be had within a few months. But owing to the light demand for nursery stock, prices did not rise in the same proportion with expenses, hence it failed to produce adequate compensation, which in turn induced smaller nursery plantings.

With the signing of the armistice a brisk demand for nursery stock sprung up which soon absorbed all saleable material and, in fact, encroached upon stock usually considered too young and small for marketing, so that now the shortage is very marked indeed; hence the prevailing high prices.

Another thing—It may not be generally known, outside of the nursery trade, that the bulk of the one year seedlings of fruit and ornamental trees are, and always have been, imported from France. But war work there, together with lack of demand for nursery material from America interfered with its production, and they are not as yet organized to grow an ample supply. When they do, it will take at least three years to grow it into marketable stock here. For all these very evident reasons nursery stock is considerably scarcer than it was a year ago even and correspondingly higher. It will be a number of years before a sufficient supply can be produced, especially so since labor, fertilizers, packing materials, etc., are still as scarce and high as ever. We cannot lower our standard of excellence to cater to any cheap trade.





The Grape Harvest

GENERAL INFORMATION

Direct to You—We have no salesmen or agents to pay or protect, and therefore sell to you at strictly wholesale prices. You save from 25 to 50 per cent—all commissions, rebates and expenses usually paid salesmen and jobbers. We grow our own stock and our charges are as low as stock of equal size and quality can be bought for anywhere.

Established in 1875—We have been in this business since 1875, and have built up a large trade in every state and in Canada. Our reputation among nurserymen and fruit growers is the best, and we are amply responsible. You can have the greatest confidence in us. Read what our customers say of us on third page of cover and throughout this book.

Grape Vines Our Specialty—Since 1880 we have made the propagation of grape vines our great specialty. In that time we have produced many millions of vines, which are now in successful bearing throughout this country and Canada. Therefore, we can sell superior vines at a'less price than most other nurseries charge for inferior stock.

General Nursery Stock—Having a great variety of soils and a comparatively mild climate, we can grow all kinds of hardy trees, shrubs and plants to great perfection. We have never known the thermometer to drop 20° below zero and usually not below 12°, and it is rarely that we have killing frosts between May 1st and November 1st. During this long season the stock ripens up hard and firm, and as we do not often have the extremely cold weather common in many sections, even south of us, the winters do not seriously test its endurance.

Superior Packing—Our packing, for which we charge nothing, is not excelled by any other establishment. Good stock, in our opinion, must not be jeopardized by poor packing. Our customers often call our packing "a work of art." Not only do we pack safely, but also as lightly as possible, in order to reduce transportation charges to a minimum. We pack our goods to carry safely to any part of the world. Everything is carefully labeled.

Fumigation—Our nursery stock has been examined according to law and pronounced free from San Jose Scale and other vermin. Still, as an additional precaution, we have built an air-tight room where we shall fumigate our trees etc., with hydro-cyanic acid gas to kill any vermin that may accidentally be upon them.



A Block of Two Year Old Grape Vines in the West Hill Nurseries

Club Orders—Parties requiring but few vines and plants are invited to take advantage of our offer to send \$15.00 worth, freight paid, by clubbing with, or taking orders of their neighbors. Besides this, the person raising the club may choose the free premiums stated below.

Freight Prepaid—Orders of \$20 or over, with a remittance for full amount, will be sent freight paid to any shipping point in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware and all New England States. Also to the following distributing points: Wheeling, W. Va.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Richmond, Va. and Baltimore, Md.

Express Charges we do not prepay.

How to Order—Make out your order on the blank facing the back cover. Follow instructions given at the top of this order blank and write plainly. Additional order blanks will be sent, if you need them.

Our Shipping Season extends from October 15th to May 15th. From December 1st to March 15th by mail and express only, as that is carried in warmed cars.

Our References are: Citizens Trust Co. and the National Bank, both of Fredonia, N. Y.; the Lake Shore National and Merchants National Banks, both at Dunkirk, N. Y. Your own banker may also give you our business standing from the mercantile reports. When inquiring, do not forget to enclose a self-directed and stamped envelope for reply.

Get a Free Premium—On orders received before March 15th, 1920 only, at single, ten and hundred rates, we offer the following plants as free premiums, viz.: Evergreen trees: Norway Spruce. Shrubbery; Golden leaved Elder, Forsythia, Snowball and Lilac. Perennials (of these we furnish double the number of plants): Achillea the Pearl, A. Rosy Milfoil, German Iris, Oriental Poppy, Spirea Japonica and S. Palmata. Hardy Grasses: Eulalia Gracillima and E. Zebrina. For description see pages 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 53, 56 and 60.

On orders amounting to \$4.00, 1 plant; \$7.00, 2 plants; \$10.00 4 plants; \$15.00, 7 plants; \$20.00, 10 plants, if asked for when ordering. All of your choice from above list.

Orders received between March 15th and April 1st must be double the size to secure the premiums. No free premiums after April 1st.

Book Premium in force throughout the year—For a \$20.00 order, we will give free “Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Perennials,” a \$2.50 book on landscape gardening described on page 61. However when the book is desired we do not pay the freight on stock. It is one or the other—not both.

If desired you can remit the price of the book and use it in making up orders. Then send the balance and get stock for the total remitted, thus getting the book free.

Bargain Collections—This season we can offer no bargain collections.



A Block of German Iris in the West Hill Nurseries

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Five of one kind and 10 of not over three varieties at 10 rates. 50 of not over five varieties at 100 rates. 400 of not to exceed eight varieties at 1000 rates. Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries not over two varieties in 50, nor over four in 400.

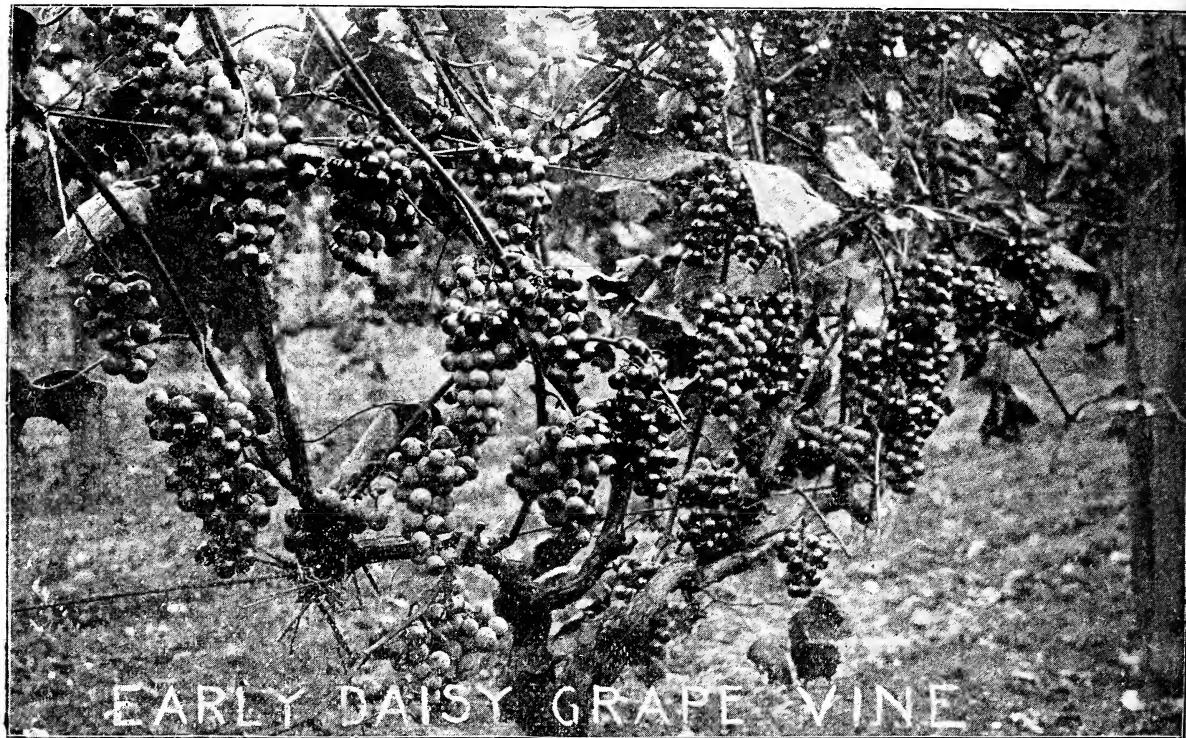
Substituting—In case we are out of a variety or size called for, we reserve the right to substitute another similar variety of equal merit, or another size or grade of an equal value, unless the words "No Substituting" are written on the order, in which case we fill the order as far as we can and return the balance.

Claims of Any Kind must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Those made after a lapse of ten days will not be entertained.

Our Guarantee—We warrant all our stock to be true to name and of quality represented to this extent, that should any prove otherwise we hereby agree, upon proper proof, to refund the money received for the same, or else replace with others that are true. But we are not liable for damages other than herein named.

Our Terms are cash with the order. By holding to this rule we have no bad debts or collection expenses and therefore can sell at lower prices.

Remit by postal or express order, bank draft or registered letter at our risk. Money loose in ordinary letters is at the risk of the sender. If desired, \$5.00 worth or more sent C. O. D., by express or freight, provided at least one-quarter of the amount, but not less than \$2.00, accompanies the order. Return charges on the money will be added in all cases.



Suggestions and Directions for Planting

Conditions of Success—Liberal fertilizing, careful preparation of the ground, proper care and culture at the right time and judicious selection of varieties suited to the soil and climate, are the chief things on which successful fruit growing depends. The soil should be dry. Ground too wet for winter wheat should be under-drained, although plowing into narrow lands with deep dead furrows between is sometimes sufficient.

What to Plant—Varieties found to be best suited to your neighborhood should be relied on mainly. Try new varieties, and remember that the Concord grape, Baldwin apple and Elberta peach were once novelties. Hardy, healthy varieties that are good growers and prolific bearers should be selected.

When to Plant—From October 15th until the ground freezes up is the best time for planting, except strawberries, black raspberries and perhaps peaches. The next best is early spring, as soon as the ground is dry enough to work.

Preparation of Ground—Pulverize the soil thoroughly at least twelve inches deep. Plow sod ground early enough in the fall to become well rotted before planting. But if not practical to do so, then plow it into lands the width of rows and plant into the dead furrows. Harrow ground thoroughly to make surface soil mellow, with which to cover the roots. Excellent results are often obtained in this way. If coarse manure is applied it should be plowed in. But well rotted manure is much better and should only be harrowed in so as to remain near the surface. Of commercial fertilizers unleached hardwood ashes are best, especially on leachy soil. Next best is bone dust.

Planting Trees—Having stacked out ground into straight rows both ways, dig holes wide and deep enough so as not to crowd roots. Bruised or broken roots should be cut back to sound wood. During summer rub off all buds along the body except a few to form the top. Quality of soil and variety of tree should determine distance apart. A strong growing variety on rich soil needs more room than a slower grower on poor soil. Peach trees may be planted between apple trees. Dwarf pears may also be planted between standard trees. Strawberries, currants, gooseberries etc., may be used as fillers.

Waste Places—Stony ground and places too steep for cultivation, yet of rich soil, may be planted with apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches and nuts. Trees may be allowed to branch from the ground up to avoid use of ladders. Lower part of trees should be painted with pine tar as a protection against mice and rabbits.

Stock of Bearing Age and Size, and stock for immediate effect, is often called for. It is no great trouble to grow such as would bear and make quite a show the first year, if left standing where it is, undisturbed. But transplanting causes shock, from which it takes a season or longer to recover according to size of tree or bush. It is, therefore, more advantageous to plant thrifty, young trees, vines and shrubs rather than large, old stock. "Make haste slowly."

Overbearing is a prolific source of poor fruit, as well as weakness, disease and death to fruit trees, shrubs and vines. Remove, when about half grown, all beyond what the tree ought to bear, consistently with good fruit, health and crop.

Care of Stock When Received—Unpack and plant at once. If frozen do not unpack until thoroughly thawed in a dark, cool place, free from drafts. If not ready to plant when received, heel them in in a dry place. Dig trench deep enough to hold vines, plants or trees and cover with a layer of soil, pressed firmly against the roots to exclude air. If heeled in over winter both root and top must be well covered with earth. Over that spread some loose litter that will hold snow, but nothing that will attract mice.

Nomenclature—The American Pomological Society as well as the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommend to the American Nurserymen that they use names of but one word for each variety in so far as practicable. To comply, we have dropped a part of some of the names as intimated in our catalogs of the past four years.

Books on Fruit Growing and other rural subjects may be obtained from us. Send for our free catalog of rural books.

Grape Vines—Our Specialty

Selection of Varieties—Beginners in grape culture are often puzzled as to what to select from the multitude of varieties offered. To such we say that climatic conditions and other circumstances generally so limit the selection that there is only a comparatively small number to select from. In the extreme North the seasons are short and winters severe, so that only the earliest and hardiest varieties succeed. In sections where the best can be grown, nothing else is wanted. For family use only the best that can be well grown are desirable; for market, the most profitable. What those are, each particular locality and market must determine. For keeping and shipping, tough skinned varieties are preferable. In sections where grapes are much subject to mildew and rot, only the most robust and healthy should be selected.

Varieties of the Labrusca class, to which belongs the Concord, succeed over a larger extent of territory than any other and are particularly recommended for planting in the North and Northwest. To this class belong the varieties: Daisy, Ohio, Victor, Eaton, Lucile, Diamond, Moore, Moyer, Niagara, Pocklington, Vergennes, Worden, etc. Varieties of the Riparia class such as Elvira, Etta, Missouri Riessling etc., seem better adapted to the South and Southwest. Hybrids containing foreign blood, like Agawam, Wilder etc., are not as reliable as some other varieties, being more or less subject to rot and mildew in unfavorable localities and seasons, yet they are of the best for all purposes where they do succeed, being large, in bunch and berry, productive and of the best quality. They are also strong growers, good keepers and shippers.

Varieties we cannot recommend have been omitted from the descriptive part of this catalogue, but as we still have some vines, and more or less call for them, we keep them in price list.

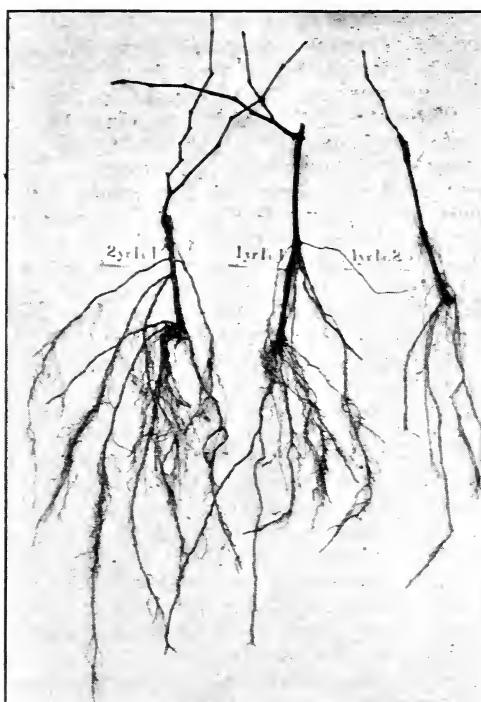


Photo engraving of our grape vines reduced to 1-16 natural length and caliper.

WELL PLEASED

Mr. Lewis Roesch, Dear Sir:—We are so well pleased with vines received two years ago that we want your stock this time.

Respectfully, DR. L. A. MOTT.

New Varieties—Not all new varieties that are being introduced constantly, are improvements, but many of them are, and some prove to be magnificent triumphs of horticulture. The Concord grape, Baldwin apple, and Elberta peach were once novelties. In this age of close competition, it is necessary for the fruit grower, if he would make the most of his opportunities, to become acquainted with all varieties that are suitable for his locality. Each kind should be given a fair trial in a small way and such as prove most desirable and profitable, planted largely. We subject every variety to a trial on our own grounds and freely give the result to everyone interested. This, though valuable in a general way, cannot take the place of a trial on one's own grounds, for a variety may prove hardy here and not so hardy in another section, having a more severe climate, or in a location of greater exposure. One tender here may be hardy enough in a milder climate or more protected situation. Again, a variety, subject to mildew here, may be more or less so in other places. Only a trial on the spot can settle such matters.

Planting—Strong growing varieties, as Concord, Niagara, Rogers' Hybrids, etc., should be planted 8 feet apart each way, and weaker growers, as Delaware, Lady, Jessica, etc., some 4 to 7 feet, according to the strength and quality of the soil. In cold climates and exposed situations, plant deeper than in warm ones, to avoid injury by severe freezing. For same reason, plant deeper in a loose soil than in a compact one. If the soil is clayey or wet, plant some 7 to 10 inches deep, and in the fall plow up to them, leaving a dead furrow between the rows to carry off the water. If the ground is dry and gravelly or sandy, plant not less than 12 to 15 inches deep. While planting vines use care not to let roots get dry. Cut them back to about a foot long and dig a hole large enough for roots to spread out in it, about as they grow in the nursery. Work good, rich, fine, moist surface soil around the roots until they are all covered, when they should be firmly tramped down. Cover up partially at first and level off gradually during the season. After planting, trim vines back to within two or three buds of the ground.

Pruning—The object of pruning is to grow the greatest amount of fruit of the best quality, and at the same time canes enough to produce an equally good crop the next year. If grape vines are not sufficiently pruned, they bear more fruit than they are

able to perfect. The result is they overbear, often to their permanent injury. The fruit is so small, scraggly and late as to be next to useless; besides, they fail to grow and ripen canes strong enough to bear a good crop the next season. By proper pruning you concentrate the vigor of a vine into a smaller number of canes and clusters, which it can perfect. The berries and clusters grow large and ripen early, thus securing a greater number of pounds of superior fruit to the vine, and at the same time, strong, well ripened canes for the next year's bearing; and all this without injury to the vine. If vines do not grow strong enough, cultivate better, fertilize and trim close. If too strong and they do not bear enough, give them more room, either by building the trellis higher or by cutting out every second or third vine. Prune the remaining ones longer so as to cover the space.

Summer Pruning—This supplements winter pruning. As soon as the new shoots are five or six inches long (early in June here), break off all new shoots that neither show flower buds nor are needed for the next season's bearing canes. All further pruning during the summer is harmful.

How to Prune—The first fall after planting, cut the vines back to the ground again, leaving only one spur of three or four buds above the ground. Let two canes grow the second season. They ought then to make a growth of from five to eight feet; if so, cut one of them back to three buds in the fall following, and the other to within three or four feet. Should they show a larger growth, more may be left; if less, little if any. For if the vine is not strong enough to force a growth of wood, it is too weak to bear fruit. As the vines grow older and stronger, from three to five canes may be left to bear (always preferring those that start within a foot of the root), and these trained out in fan shape on stakes or trellises. Two or more year old wood ought always to be cut down as much as possible, as it is the young wood only that bears fruit. This mode of trimming and training is called the fan system. There are many others, the description of which is not within the scope of this catalog. Whatever system is adopted, the treatment of the first two years is practically the same. Grape vines may be trained against buildings, fences, or on stakes and trellises. Wire trellises about five feet high are the best for vineyards. All young vines should be protected the first winter.

PRICE LIST OF GRAPE VINES

Three year No. 1 vines furnished at one-half additional to price of two year No. 1; one year No. 2 at two-thirds the price of one year No. 1.

Key.—E., early; V. E., very early; M., medium; L., late; V. L., very late; R., red; W., white; B., black.

By Mail Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates	ONE YEAR NO. 1			TWO YEAR NO. 1			
	Each	10	100	Each	10	100	
Agawam (Rog. 15).....	M. R.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$20.00	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$30.00
Amber	E. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Bacchus	L. B.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Barry (Roger 43).....	E. B.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Berkman	E. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Brighton	E. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Campbell	E. B.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Catawba	L. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Champion	V. E. B.	.30	2.50	15.00	.45	3.75	22.00
Clinton	L. B.	.30	2.50	15.00	.45	3.75	22.00
Colerain	V. E. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Concord	M. B.	.30	2.50	15.00	.45	3.75	22.00
Cynthiana	V. L. B.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Daisy	V. E. B.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Delaware	E. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Diamond	E. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Diana	L. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Dracut	E. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Duchess	L. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Eaton	M. B.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Elvira	L. W.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Empire	M. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Esther	M. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Etta	L. W.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Eumelan	M. B.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Gaertner (Roger 14)	E. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Geneva	M. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Goethe (Roger 1)	L. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Green	V. E. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Hartford	E. B.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Hayes	E. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Herbert (Roger 44)	M. B.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Iona	M. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Isabella	L. B.	.30	2.50	15.00	.45	4.00	22.00
Ives	E. B.	.30	2.50	15.00	.45	4.00	22.00
Jefferson	L. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Jessica	V. E. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
King, new	M. B.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Lindley (Rogers 9)	E. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Lucile, new	E. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Lutie	V. E. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Martha	M. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Massasoit (Roger 3)	E. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Merrimac (Roger 19)	M. B.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Moore	V. E. B.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Moyer	V. E. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Niagara	M. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Norton	V. L. B.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Ohio	V. E. B.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Perkins	E. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Pocklington	M. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Prentiss	V. L. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Regal, new	M. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Salem	M. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Telegraph	E. B.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Triumph	V. L. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Ulster	M. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Vergennes	M. R.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Victor	E. B.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Washington	V. L. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Wilder (Roger 4)	M. B.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Winchell	V. E. W.	.50	4.00	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Woodruff	M. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Worden	E. B.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00
Wyoming	E. R.	.40	3.50	20.00	.60	5.00	30.00

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Delaware

Descriptive List of Varieties

Agawam (Rogers No. 15)—Red. A large grape, ripening with the Concord. Sweet, with rich, aromatic flavor. A rank grower and very productive. One of the most reliable of Roger's Hybrids.

Barry (Rogers No. 43)—Black. Bunch very large and shouldered. Berry large, flesh tender, sweet and good. Ripens before Concord. Vine vigorous, healthy and hardy.

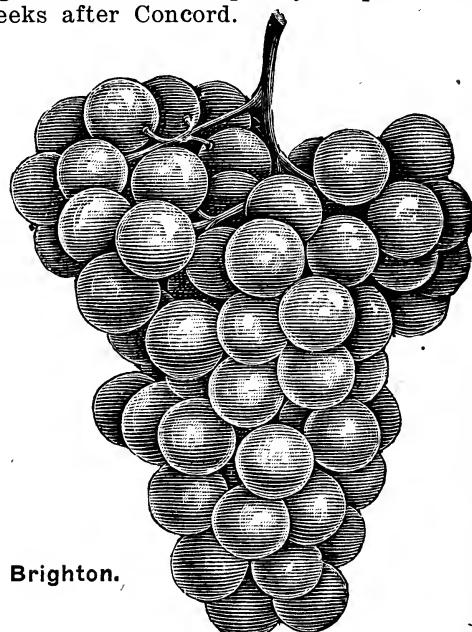
Berkmans—Red. A cross between the Delaware and Clinton. Much like the Delaware in color, size and quality of fruit, but it improves in sweetness and flavor for two weeks after the Delaware is ripe. A good carrier and keeper. Like the Clinton its vine is remarkably vigorous, healthy and hardy. Don't prune too short and give it plenty of room.

Brighton—Dark red. Bunch large, long and shouldered, berries medium, skin thin, flesh tender, sweet and best quality. Ripens with or before Delaware. Vine vigorous and fairly productive. Yields best if planted among other varieties. A valuable and desirable grape for garden and vineyard.

Campbell—Black. A handsome, large grape with blue bloom. Bunch large, usually double shouldered and compact. Its flesh is sweet to the center, but rather hard and pulpy. It is not high flavored but good, not foxy. Its skin is tough and it is a good

shipper. It ripens about with the Concord, but colors up much earlier. Inclined to overbear and should be pruned closely.

Catawba—Red. Well known. Bunch and berry large and of a rich, vinous, refreshing flavor and best quality. Ripens several weeks after Concord.



Brighton.

Champion—Black. A prolific and profitable early market grape; quality only second to third rate. Ripens with or before Moore. Flesh sweet, juicy and foxy. A rank grower and very healthy, hardy and productive.

Clinton—Black. Desirable for wine and preserving; bunch and berry small to medium; flesh juicy and spicy; colors up with the Concord, but is not ripe until two or three weeks later. A rank grower and hardy.

Colerain—White. Bunch medium to large; berries medium, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. It ripens with Moore, but will keep until frost without dropping its berries. A vigorous grower and perfectly hardy and healthy.

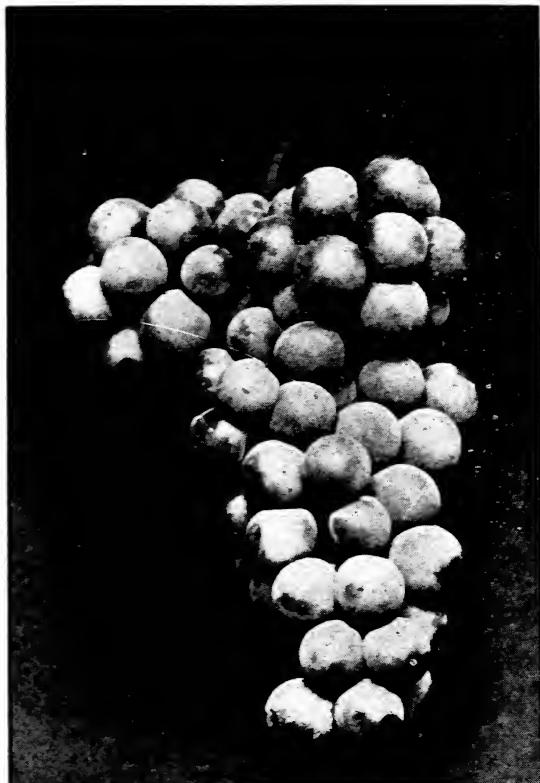
Concord—Black. The most extensively planted and generally successful grape in America. Bunch and berry large, fair quality, medium early; vine a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

Daisy—Black. The earliest grape known. Is of medium size in both bunch and berry and very compact, reminding one of the Telegraph, although different in shape, its bunches being long rather than round. Its berries never crack nor drop from the cluster. Ripens a week before Moore, Champion or any other extra early variety and is as hardy, healthy, robust and productive as any. In quality it is better than most, while its shipping qualities are unsurpassed by any other grape. It has never been known to mildew or winterkill. It always yields a full crop, and no matter how heavy a load of fruit it bears is sure to develop it to perfection. While not high flavored like some varieties having foreign blood in them, it is not foxy, but is good and sweet as soon as fully colored. Its worst fault is that, like all our purely native early grapes, its flesh is somewhat pulpy, although perhaps not so much so as that of Moore. Desirable anywhere for both home and market. Indispensable for cold sections having short seasons.

Delaware—Red. The standard of excellence. Bunch and berry medium, compact, flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing. Ripens with or before Concord. Vines very hardy and productive; a slow grower, requires rich soil, good culture and close pruning. Subject to mildew in poor grape sections and seasons.

Diamond—White. Bunch and berry large. Quality fine. Ripens a little before Concord. A strong grower and quite healthy and hardy; very productive. Desirable for both home and market.

Duchess—White. Berry medium, clusters medium to large, very compact, long and shouldered. Ripens soon after Concord. In flavor and quality the best. Usually hardy and free from disease. A strong grower and productive; also an excellent keeper and shipper.



Diamond

Eaton—Black. Similar to Worden, but not as early. Berries are even larger although not so sweet; clusters not as large and compact.

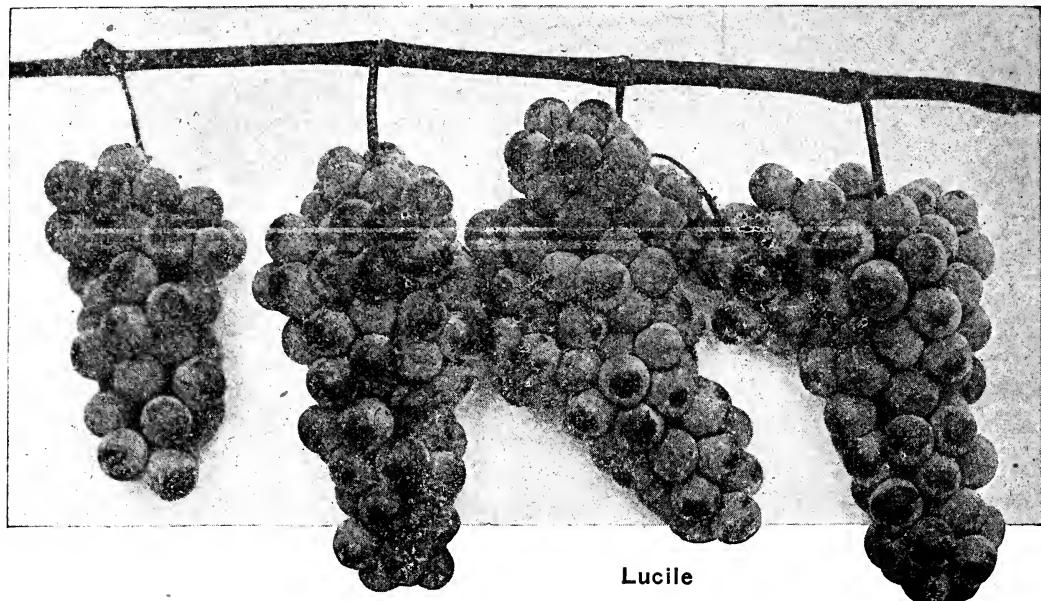
Elvira—White. Bunch and berry of medium size and very compact. Ripens about with the Catawba. A very strong, robust and healthy grower and as productive as anything we have yet seen. Highly prized as a wine grape in the South.

Empire—White. Bunch long but slender. Berries medium, sweet, juicy and sprightly, free from foxiness. Skin thin but tough, a good keeper. A grape of first-rate quality, ripening about a week after the Concord. The vine is a vigorous grower, quite healthy and fairly hardy.

Eumelan—Black. Medium to large in bunch and berry. Flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly. It ripens with the Concord. Keeps and carries well. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. One of the very best for the table and grape juice.

Goethe (Rogers No. 1)—Light red. Bunch large, berries very large; flesh sweet and juicy; ripens about with Catawba. Vine vigorous, rank grower and generally healthy. Good keeper; highly esteemed in South for table and wine.

Green—White. Bunch and berry are of medium size. Ripens before Moore. Is of



fine quality and an excellent shipper. A good grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

Herbert (Rogers No. 44)—Black. Bunch and berry very large; flesh sweet, tender and of good quality. Early, hardy and productive. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

Isabella—Black. A well-known old variety; bunch and berry large and of good quality. Strong grower and productive, but late and not very hardy.

Ives—Black. Bunch and berry medium; compact. Colors early, but is not fully ripe until after Concord. Quality fairly good when fully ripe. Very healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive. A generally successful market grape.

Jefferson—Red. A grape of the best quality; bunch very large and handsome, often double shouldered; berries medium. Ripens with or before Catawba. Vine vigorous, healthy and productive.

Jessica—White. A grape originated in Canada. Small to medium in bunch and berry. Sweet as honey, not foxy. Ripens with Moore. Vine a fair, compact grower, healthy and productive. One of the hardiest.

King—Black. New. Much larger than Concord in both bunch and berry; more compact, juicier, but hardly as sweet. Ripens with or a trifle before Concord. A good, strong grower, hardy and very prolific. Excellent for show purposes and local market. Too tender skinned for distant markets.

Lindley (Rogers No. 9)—A red grape of best quality, and one of the most desirable of Rogers' Hybrids. Medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh tender, sweet and of aromatic flavor. Ripens with Concord. Carries and keeps well. Vine vigorous,

hardy and healthy. This grape seems to be more productive when mixed with other varieties and grown on clay soil.

Lucile—Red. A grape ripening between Moore and Worden, and therefore in season to pack with Diamond and Worden, making an excellent trio of our national colors—red; white and blue. In quality not equal to Worden, but better than Moore's Early; about like the Diamond, which it also resembles in shape and compactness of cluster, but the cluster averages considerably larger. The Lucile is a most vigorous grower and an enormous bearer, equal to the Niagara in this respect, but ripens up all its wood to the tips, under a load of fruit, where the Niagara would not ripen over one half. Has never been known to winter-kill, and is probably as hardy as any variety in America. Has never been attacked by the downy mildew or any other disease, except slightly by the powdery mildew in a place and season when other varieties in its vicinity were badly infested. Is exceedingly productive and will, one season with another, yield as many tons to the acre as either the Concord, Worden or Niagara. We recommend it for both amateur and market culture, but particularly for the latter. The Lucile is a grand good grape for the extreme North, where early, extra hardy varieties are needed. One of the best for jelly.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

What the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., says of the Lucile:

"Lucile is of interest and value because of its truly remarkable vine characters. In vigor, health, hardiness and productiveness

it is not surpassed by any of the cultivated native grapes. It is probably a seedling of Wyoming, but the vine is much more vigorous than even that variety, which is considered a very strong grower. Yet with all of its growth, Lucile ripens its wood almost perfectly. It is very productive, as much so as any other of our native grapes, often bearing four bunches to the shoot, its crop exceeding that of the Concord. It has never been known to winterkill in the grape regions of New York, and is probably as hardy as any of the Labruscas. Its fruit and foliage are very nearly immune to the fungal diseases of the grape."

The Wonder of My Neighbors.

Stratford Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1911.

Messrs. Lewis Roesch & Sons:—This year every vine bore. The Regal and Lucile were just loaded with large clusters, and were the wonder of my neighbors.

Yours truly, B. B. BRACKETT.

Never Saw Anything Like It.

Burlington Co., N. H., Mar. 31, 1913.

Messrs. Lewis Roesch & Sons, Dear Sirs:—The Lucile is a very fine grape. Several of my neighbors told me they never saw anything like it, and I never have either.

Will Ripen in Maine.

Medford, Mass., March 7, 1907.

Lewis Roesch, Dear Sir:—My Luciles were fully ripe Sept. 5th last season. My neighbors have got to get a wiggle on to beat it. * * * I guarantee the Lucille to ripen in Maine. CHAS. W. LIBBY.

A Wonderful Bearer.

Midland County, Mich., April 13, 1914.

Lewis Roesch:—The Lucile is the grape for Michigan. A wonderful bearer and otherwise just what you claim. Never freezes back. Very truly MRS. N. LAUTZ.

The Best Ever.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 17, 1908.

Lewis Roesch:—Vines I got of you two years ago (Lucile, Worden and Diamond) bore well this year. The Lucile was pronounced the best ever shipped into Tacoma market. * * * Lucile is the best shipper, best bearer, best keeper and just as good flavor, etc., as Worden and Diamond.

DR. P. B. WING.

The Coming Grape.

Fulton Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1911.

Lewis Roesch, Dear Sir:—I gladly confirm all you say in regard to the Lucile. It certainly is the coming grape for our cold northern region.

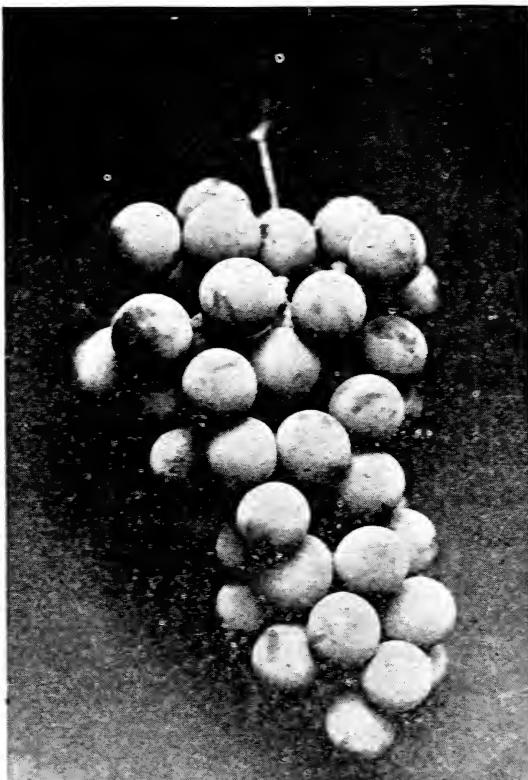
WM. CHAPIN.

Martha—White. Medium in bunch and berry; color greenish turning yellow. Ripens with Concord, of which it is a seedling. Good as Concord in quality but sweeter. Good grower and bearer; hardy and healthy.

Moore—Black. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles. Bunch large, berry very large. Equal to the Concord in quality, health and hardiness, but ripens some ten days earlier. It is a fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Valuable for garden and vineyard.

Moyer—Red. This grape seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In hardiness, quality, color and size, it is the equal of the Delaware, but is a better grower, two weeks earlier (ripening with the Champion), and is free from rot and mildew. Deficient in pollen, and should be planted among Concords to bear well.

Niagara—White. A magnificent grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard. Berries large with tough skin; quality very good; beautiful bunches of the largest size. Ripens about with Concord. A rank grower and very productive. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs North and South.



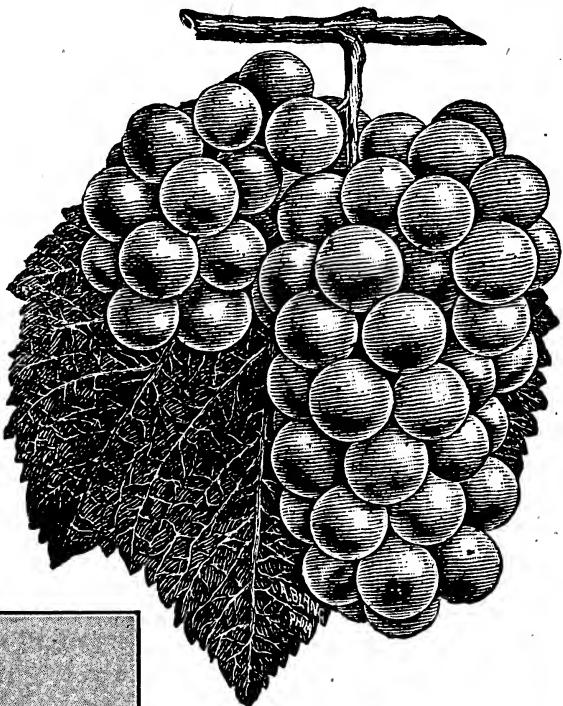
Niagara

Norton—Black. A wine grape, highly esteemed in the South. Bunch long; berries small. Late. Rank grower, healthy and productive.

Pocklington—White. Very large and showy in both bunch and berry. Very compact and of beautiful golden color. Quality about as good as Concord, with which it ripens; liked even better by some. Vine vigorous and very healthy, hardy and productive.

Regal—Red. New. Clusters are medium to large and very compact. Berries large, dark red, juicy; skin thin but tough. Pulp tender, releasing seeds easily. It ripens with the Concord. Exceedingly productive. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy.

Salem—Dark red. Bunch and berry large; flesh sweet, tender, with a rich, fine flavor. Ripens with Concord. Good keeper, vigorous and productive.



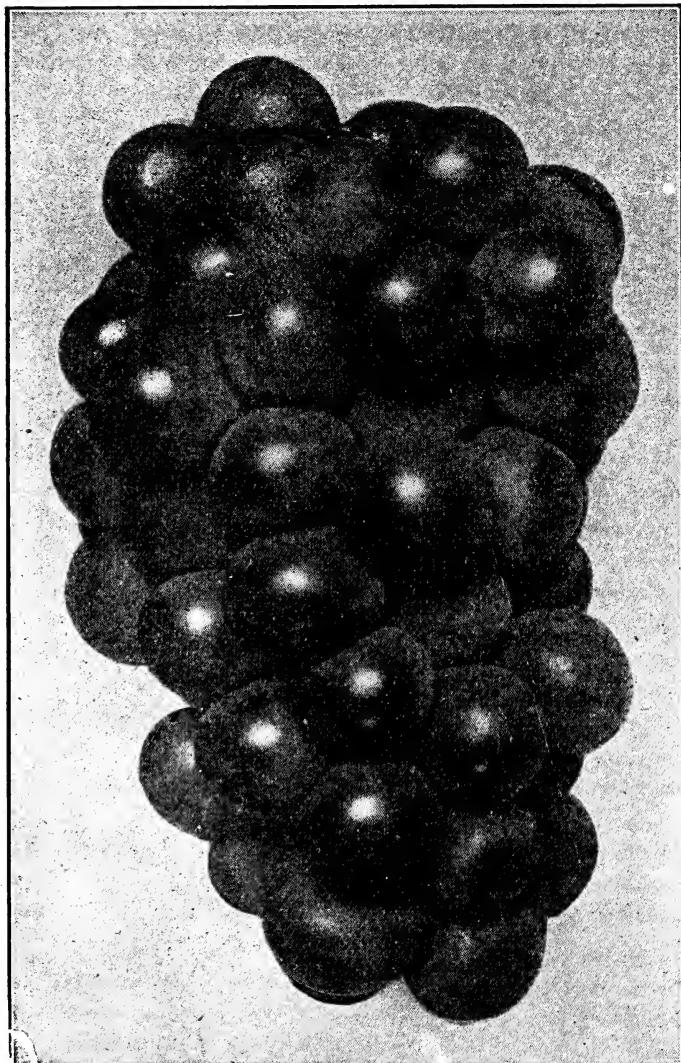
Ulster

Ulster—Red. A very desirable variety. Medium in bunch and berry; skin tough. Very sweet and of exquisite flavor. Ripens with the Concord. Keeps and carries well. Hardy, healthy, vigorous, productive. Inclined to overbear. Prune short.

Vergennes—Red. Bunch and berry large; skin thick and tough; quality excellent. Ripens or soon after Concord. Very vigorous, healthy and productive; hardy. Splendid keeper and shipper.

Washington — White. Handsome, of fine yellow color. Ripens with Catawba. Vine a rank grower and productive; fairly healthy and hardy.

Wilder (Rogers No. 4)—Black. Bunch and berry very large; flesh sweet, pleasant and of excellent flavor. Ripens soon after Concord. Good grower and productive. Good keeper and shipper.



Regal

Granby, Mass., Nov. 5, 1919.

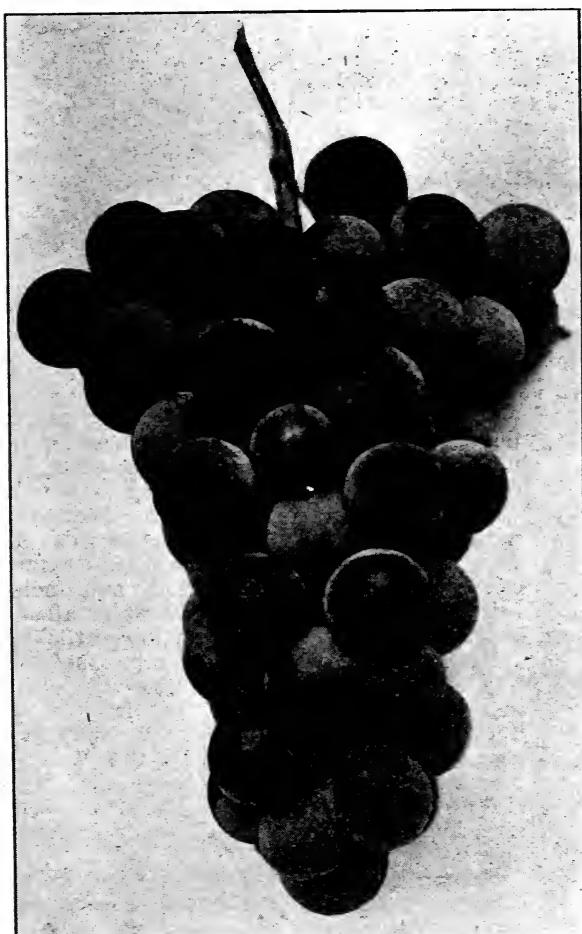
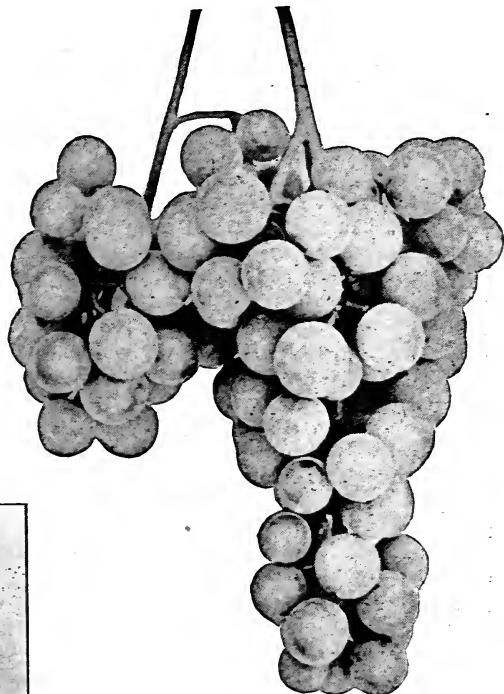
Lewis Roesch, Dear Sir:

The 36 grape vines I bought of you five years ago bore over 1,000 pounds this year and brought me \$45.00 cash.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE F. EASTMAN.

✓ **Winchell** (Green Mountain)—White. Originated in Vermont. Bunch long but slender; berry medium, sweet, of fine quality. Early as Moore. A good, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive.

✓ **Woodruff**—Red. A grape of iron-clad hardness. Large in bunch and berry; attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality, but somewhat foxy and does not always color up well. Ripens soon after Concord. A rank grower; very healthy. Woodruff is desirable as a market variety where many others fail.



Worden

ALL ARE GROWING FINE.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—Last spring I ordered some grape vines from you, and am pleased to say that all of them are growing fine with good prospects of fruit next year.

Wytheville, Va., Sept. 5, 1919.

Very truly yours, R. S. EWALD.

Winchell

✓ **Worden**—Black. This excellent grape is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. Tender skinned and inclined to crack, but still valuable for garden and vineyard.

✓ **Wyoming**—Red. Superseded by the Lucile, which is more productive, much larger and better in every way.

EVERYTHING VERY SATISFACTORY

National Park, N. J.,
March 7, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch, Dear Sir:—

Everything is very satisfactory that I have been getting from you. From my two five year old grape vines we got over 300 pounds of grapes the last two years.

MRS. JAS. STEVENSON.

CURRANTS

The growing of this fruit and the Gooseberry is the easiest and least troublesome and at the same time about the most profitable of any the fruit-grower has to deal with. About the only thing to do is to keep the weeds down and to gather the crop, which latter process does not demand that close attention necessary for other berries. This fruit may be left to hang a week or two after ripe, if necessary, without any harm. It is usually gathered when pickers are not busy with raspberries. Plant in rows about five feet apart and three feet in the row. On the red and white varieties the fruit is mainly borne on wood two years old, on the black varieties on wood one year old. Prune accordingly. To kill worms on currant and gooseberry bushes, dust them with white hellebore while the dew is on. Fertilize liberally.

PRICE LIST OF CURRENTS

By mail Postpaid at	1 Year	No. 1	2 Year	No. 1
single & 10 rates. Each	10	100	Each	10
Cherry	R \$0.30	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$0.45
Diploma	R .45	.40	22.00	.....
Fay	R .30	2.50	15.00	.....
Franco-German R	.30	2.50	15.00	.45
Perfection ... R	.45	4.00	22.00	.65
Red Cross ... R	.30	2.50	15.00	.45
White Grape . W	.30	2.50	15.00	.45
Wilder	R .30	2.50	15.00	.45
				4.00
				22.00

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

Cherry—Old and tried. Very popular in market on account of its great size and deep red color. Not as productive as the others.

Diploma—Red. A very attractive currant of good quality; very mild. One of the largest in both bunch and berry. A most vigorous grower and very productive.

Fay—Red. As large as the Cherry, with longer clusters,

much more productive and of better quality, but the bush is more likely to break down under a heavy crop or in a strong wind than other kinds.

Franco-German—Red. The healthiest, rankest grower and most productive currant we know of. Holds its foliage longest of any. Clusters are four to five inches long. This Currant is the latest of all and holds its fruit in good condition until Fall.

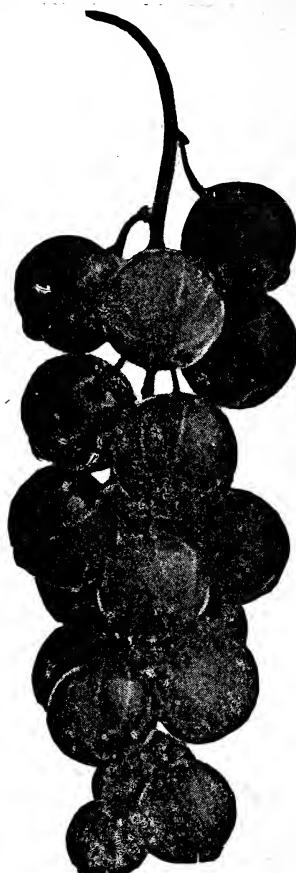
Perfection—New, red. A cross between Fay and White Grape, but superior to either in size of bunch and berry, quality and productiveness. The only small fruit ever awarded the Gold Medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society.

Red Cross—A fine red currant of large size, long clusters and mild flavor. Vigorous and very productive.

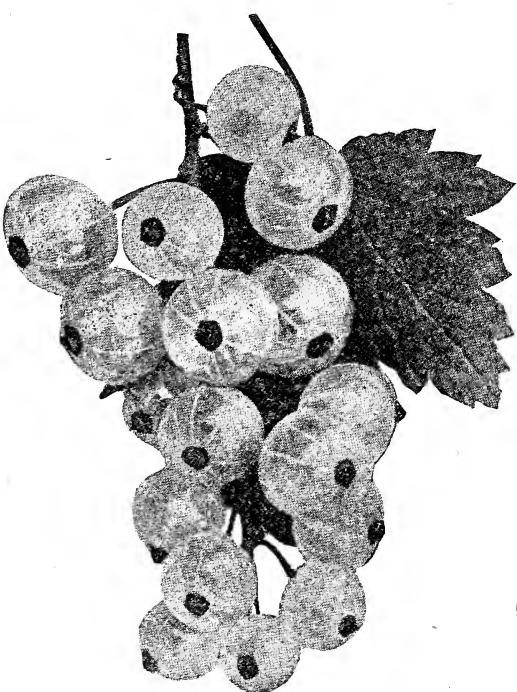
Versailles—Red. Nearly as large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive and not quite as acid.

White Grape—Large, mild, of excellent quality. Productive. Best of the white varieties for home and market.

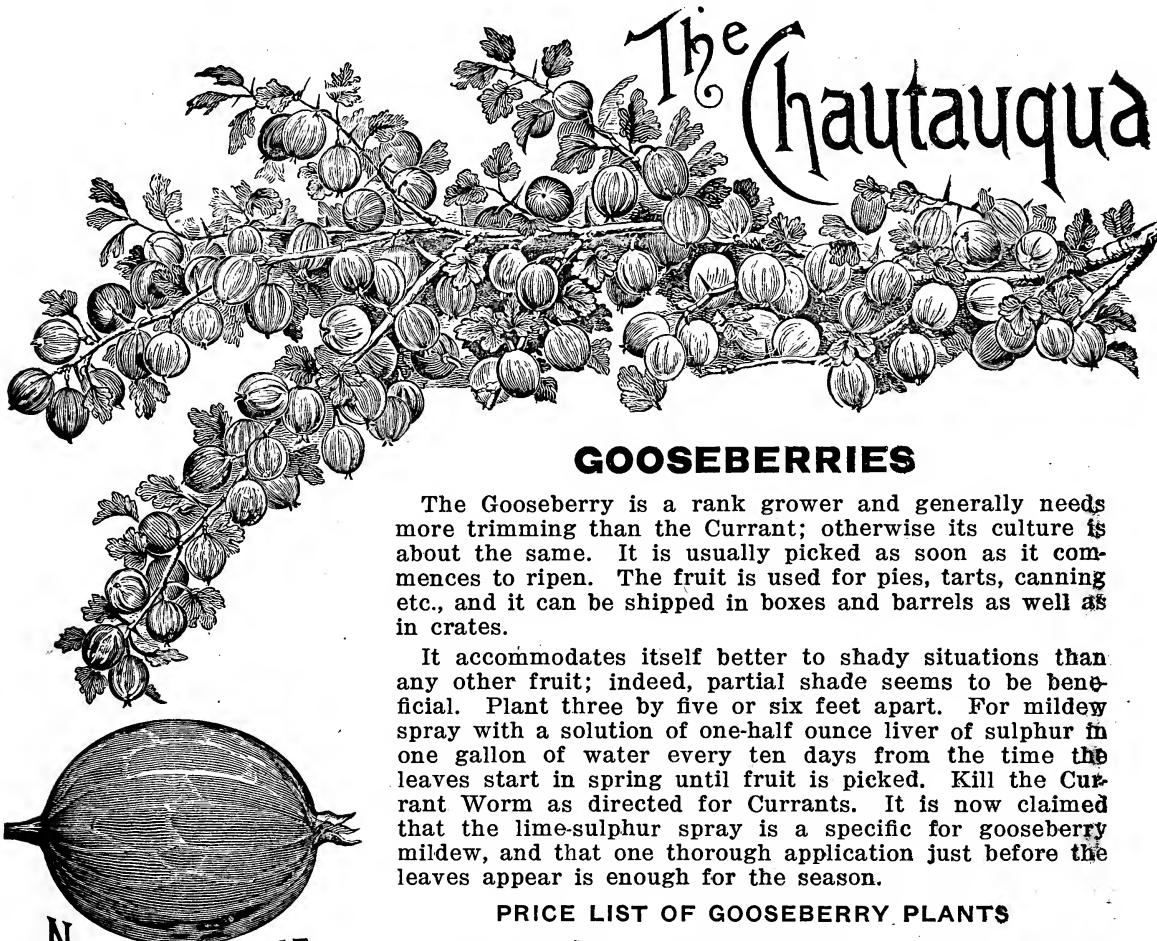
Wilder—One of the largest red currants known, and of good quality; mild sub-acid. The bush is a strong, vigorous grower and holds its foliage so well that its fruit, though ripening early, is kept perfect until late. Very prolific. One of the best.



Perfection



White Grape Currant



The Gooseberry is a rank grower and generally needs more trimming than the Currant; otherwise its culture is about the same. It is usually picked as soon as it commences to ripen. The fruit is used for pies, tarts, canning etc., and it can be shipped in boxes and barrels as well as in crates.

It accommodates itself better to shady situations than any other fruit; indeed, partial shade seems to be beneficial. Plant three by five or six feet apart. For mildew spray with a solution of one-half ounce liver of sulphur in one gallon of water every ten days from the time the leaves start in spring until fruit is picked. Kill the Currant Worm as directed for Currants. It is now claimed that the lime-sulphur spray is a specific for gooseberry mildew, and that one thorough application just before the leaves appear is enough for the season.

PRICE LIST OF GOOSEBERRY PLANTS

Three year No. 1 Plants furnished at one-half additional to price of two years No. 1; one year No. 2 at two-thirds the price of one year No. 1.

By Mail, Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates

	One Year No. 1			Two Year No. 1		
	Each	10	100	Each	10	100
Chautauqua	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$25.00	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$35.00
Downing	.30	2.50	15.00	.50	4.00	25.00
Houghton	.30	2.50	15.00	.50	4.00	25.00
Josselyn	.30	2.50	15.00	.50	4.00	25.00
Poorman, new	.50	4.50	25.00	.70	6.00	35.00
Pearl	.30	2.50	15.00	.50	4.00	25.00

Chautauqua—A very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower and exceedingly productive. Should not be planted closer than four by six feet apart. Leaves are large, glossy and dark green; its fruit is a beautiful light yellow, perfectly free from spines and down, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1 1/4 inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1 1/2 inches long. Rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor.

✓ Downing—The largest of the American varieties. Whitish green, and of good quality. Bush is a strong, stout, upright grower and quite prolific and healthy.

✓ Houghton—Pale red, medium sized berries of good quality. Vigorous but slender grower, healthy and very productive.

✓ Josselyn—A vigorous, upright growing bush, healthy and productive. Fruit is light red and of about the size of the Downing.

✓ Pearl—About the same if not identical with the Downing.

RASPBERRIES

For garden culture, raspberries may be planted about four feet apart each way and tied up to stakes. A row or two each of blackberries, raspberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and strawberries across the garden will be very convenient to attend to and would be a source of pleasure, comfort, health and profit all through the season.

For field culture, plant in rows six or seven feet apart and two and one-half to three feet in the row, and set two to five inches deep, according to nature of soil. In Fall or Spring following, trim canes back to within one or two feet of crown, according to growth they have made. About in June, when young canes have made a growth of from one and a half to two feet, pinch off tip ends to make them throw out laterals. This makes them stocky and able to resist high winds. After fruiting, remove all old wood, as the new canes need all the room, and should have all the strength the root is able to furnish.

Black Raspberries

Price of Black Raspberries.

Each	10	100	1000
\$0.15	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$30.00

Columbian—Dark red or purple. The most prolific raspberry known and best for canning and drying. Although red, it propagates from the tip only and never suckers; late.

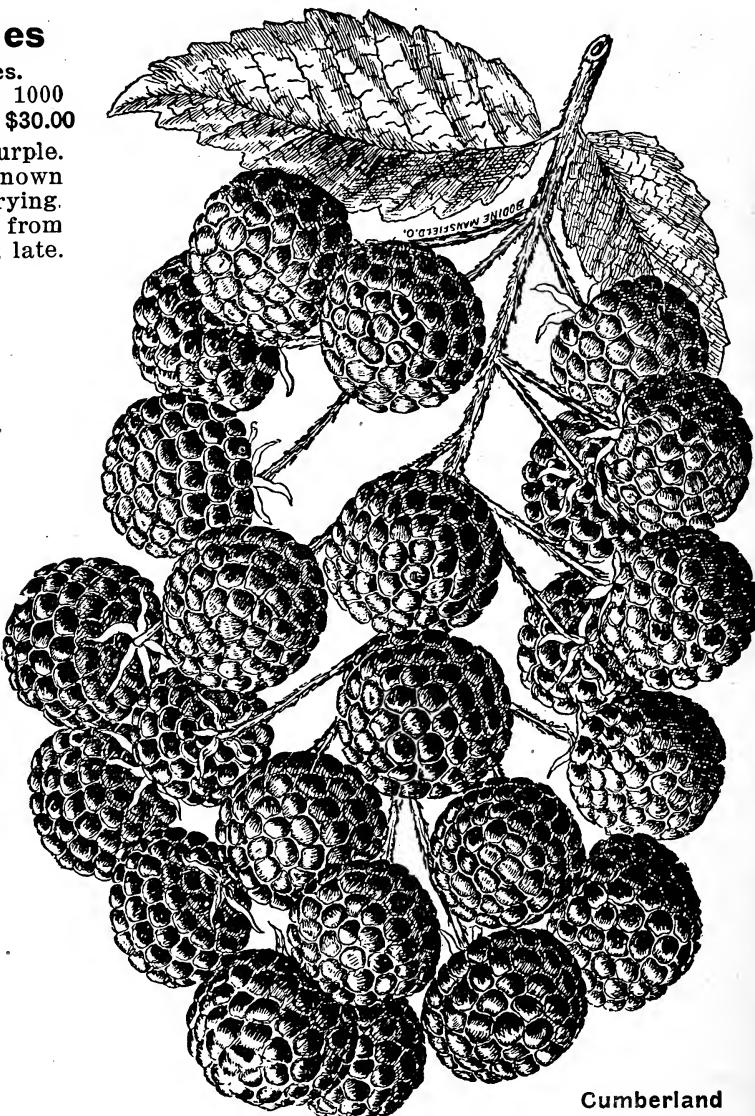
Cumberland—The largest black raspberry known, averaging $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. Good and firm as the Gregg, but bush is hardier, having successfully withstood 16 degrees below zero. A strong, vigorous grower and wonderfully productive. Mid-season.

Gregg—Very large and late. Bush a strong, upright grower, productive and very desirable for market and home use.

Honeysweet—A new black raspberry of unusual sweetness and quality. Originated in a berry-growing section of Western New York. The berries are large and of jet black color, the bush is vigorous, hardy and of great productiveness. Very valuable for both market and home use. Price, each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$8.00.

Kansas—Originated in Kansas, where it is prized as the best blackcap. Ripens early and is as large or larger than the Gregg, jet black, firm, handsome and of the best quality. Very vigorous and productive. Very popular East and West.

Plum Farmer—A berry of the largest size, great productiveness, ripening early and most of its fruit within one week. Great for the early market. It's a money maker.



Cumberland

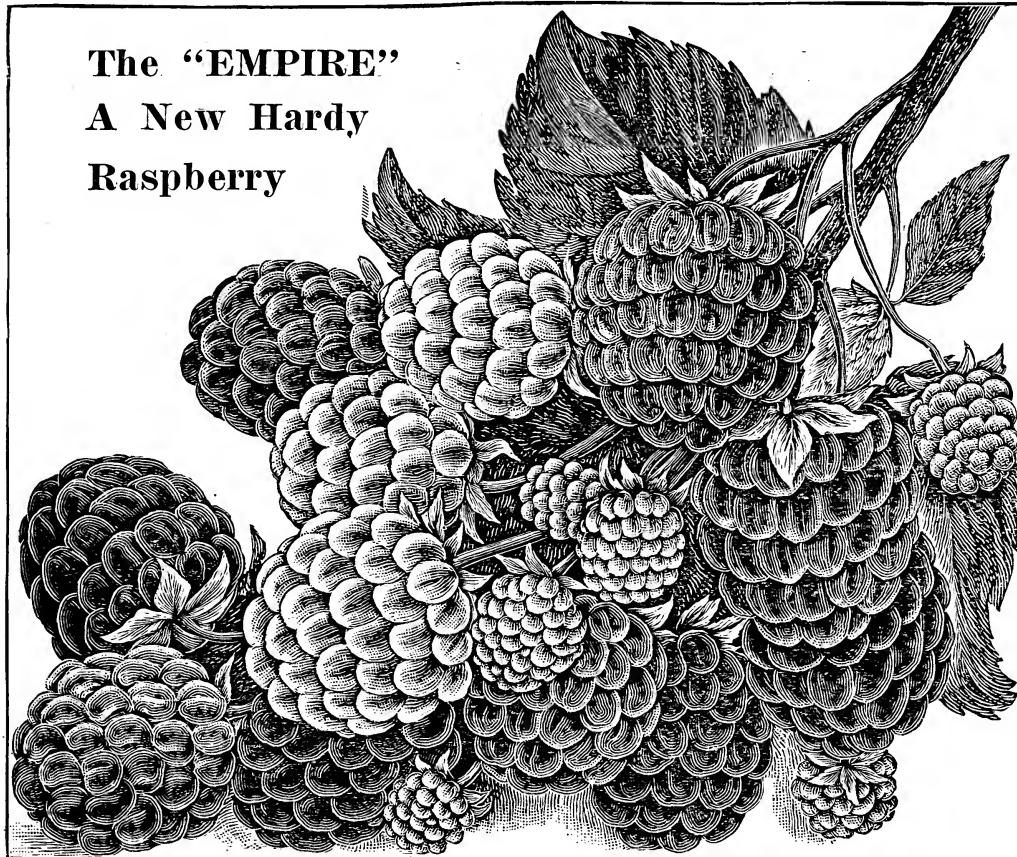
MORE THAN PLEASED

Mr. Roesch—Dear Sir:—Trees and currant bushes came in fine condition. I am more than pleased with them.

Williamsville, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1919.

Respectfully, EDITH DUBOIS.

The "EMPIRE" A New Hardy Raspberry



Red Raspberries

Price of Red Raspberries

Each	10	100	1000
\$0.15	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$30.00

✓ Postpaid at single and ten rates.

Cuthbert—The most extensively planted red raspberry. Fruit bright red, good and very large; bush very vigorous, hardy and prolific. Medium to late. Land should not be too rich.

Empire—New. The N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station describes this splendid new fruit as follows: "Empire is one of the most promising new red raspberries on the Station grounds, having hardiness, productiveness, vigor of bush, healthiness, and large, handsome, firm, well-flavored fruit as its chief assets" Price, each 25c; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$10.00.

Golden—New. Similar to the Cuthbert, of which it is a seedling, except in color, which is what its name implies. Bush very large, hardy, vigorous and productive. No garden should be without it.

Herbert—New. Originated in Canada, and is probably the hardiest and most beautiful red raspberry grown. Stood 40 degrees below zero uninjured. Very robust,

prolific and free from disease. Fruit is oblong, bright red, of fine quality and very large. Price, each 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$5.00.

June—A new extra early red raspberry, originated by the N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station. Very large for an early berry, bright red and of excellent quality. The bush is a robust grower, hardy and very productive. Price each, 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$5.00.

Perfection—New. Strong grower, producing canes 10 feet high and correspondingly prolific. Canes perfectly smooth and have stood 20 degrees below zero without injury. Mammoth sized, bright crimson berries, grow in immense clusters. Continues to bear a long time.

Marlboro—A very large, bright red berry, ripening with the earliest; firm and a good quality. Very hardy and a fair grower and great bearer. Needs good soil.

Ranere (St. Regis)—New, everbearing. Ripens earliest and continues to bear to the end of October. Wonderfully prolific. Very vigorous, with abundance of large, dark green leaves. Fruit is large, bright crimson, rich, sweet and high flavored. Come to stay.

BLACKBERRIES



The time has been when a crop of blackberries was a very uncertain quantity north of Pennsylvania. But since the introduction of hardy and improved varieties, large fruit may be grown in almost any part of the country with a reasonable degree of certainty. The culture of the blackberry is essentially the same as that of the raspberry, except as it is a stronger bush it needs a little more room and longer trimming.

Price of Blackberries, except where noted:

Each	10	100	1000
\$0.15	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$30.00

Postpaid at single and ten rates.

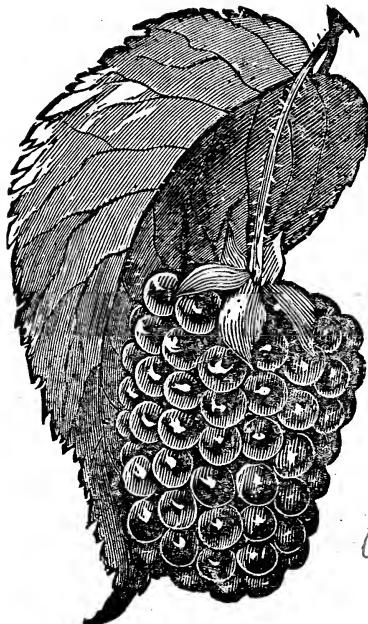


Blowers—Originated here in the Chautauqua "Grape Belt" and is no doubt the most productive blackberry known. 2,694 berries have grown on one bush, and 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Of good size and quality. Jet black and a good shipper. Hardy.

Eldorado—A good grower, healthy, very hardy and exceedingly productive. Berries are large, jet black and of best quality. Very reliable.

Erie—One of the earliest, very large, round and of excellent quality. Bush is vigorous, hardy and productive.

Lucretia Dewberry—A running or trailing blackberry. May be left to sprawl on the ground or else tied up on stakes or trellises like grape vines. Propagates from the tips like black rasp-



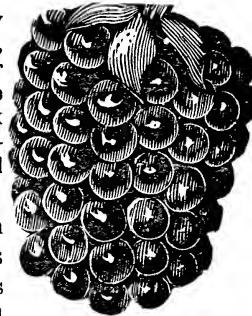
Lucretia Dewberry

berries and never suckers. Prune severely. Best of its class, ripening before any blackberry. Very large, wonderfully productive and of very best quality.

✓ **Mersereau**—A very hardy, strong, upright grower and great bearer of large, brilliant black berries that retain their color. Sweet, rich and melting without core.

✓ **Rathbun**—As large, early and productive as Wilson, Jr., and like it does not sucker freely but roots from the tip of its canes like the black raspberry. It is much harder, however, sweeter and freer from core.

✓ **Snyder**—Very popular on account of its great hardiness and productiveness. Berries are medium size, sweet and good. Reliable.



Snyder Blackberry

STRAWBERRIES

For home use, strawberries may be planted in rows some three feet apart and one foot in the row. More and much larger fruit can be grown by closer planting, say one by one and a half feet, cutting off the runners as fast as they grow. In field culture they are usually planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the row, the runners left to grow. Planted so, most of the cultivation may be done with horse labor. It is very essential that they be kept free from weeds all through the season. It is well to mulch them early in the winter for protection against severe and sudden changes of weather, and to keep them from heaving out. Coarse horse manure is first-rate for this purpose, but potato tops, corn stalks, evergreen boughs or other litter having no weed seeds in, will do. Coarse material has to be removed in the spring, while finer parts of horse manure may be left to fertilize and keep the ground damp, which is quite an advantage in dry weather. We cannot recommend summer planting in the North, as plants are then very young, tender and expensive, and the weather unfavorable. Whatever the heat and dry weather does not destroy a severe winter is sure to. Early spring is a far better time. In the South where winters are mild, late fall or winter is no doubt the best time to plant. Varieties marked P have imperfect blossoms, and to produce well should have every third or fourth row of some variety, not so marked, planted between them; then they are even more productive than those having perfect blossoms.

Prices for Strawberry Plants, except where noted:

10	100	1000
\$0.50	\$1.00	\$7.50

soil
Postpaid at Ten Rates

✓ **Aroma**—A berry of the highest quality, very late and exceedingly productive. Very large, conical in shape, smooth and glossy. Pleasing to both eye and palate. The plant is very robust, healthy and hardy. One of the best.

✓ **Belt (William Belt)**—Its originator says that he has frequently grown berries of this variety of which twelve would fill a quart. In shape they are rather long and

conical. Bright red all over, healthy and prolific. Quality good. One of our very best and most reliable.

✓ **Brandywine**—Plant is large, hardy, healthy, vigorous and an abundant bearer. Berries large, regular, conical in form, firm and of excellent quality. Late; popular wherever known for market as well as home use.

Bubach—P. This is one of the very best varieties for home use and nearby market. Plant is very large, dark green. Very hardy, robust and productive. Fruit of the largest size and uniform. Early; continues a long time in bearing.

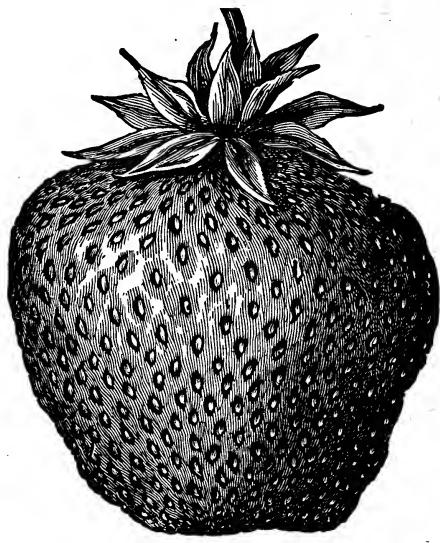
Corsican—Plant is first-class in every way and it is said that the berry is the largest that goes into the Rochester market. Some of our local growers also rate it very highly. Does well on beds four or five years old. Bears a good crop of light red, showy berries with light flesh, though rather rough in appearance.

Dunlap—A well tested, generally successful and wonderfully productive variety. A very strong grower. Fruit medium to large, regular form, beautiful bright red, firm and of most excellent quality. One of the best shippers. Ripens early, continues a long time. One of our standard sorts.

Gandy—A good late berry. A robust grower, healthy and hardy. Fruit is very large, firm and of bright crimson color.

Glen Mary—One of the largest berries on the list. Of bright crimson color and fine flavor, always bringing the highest price in the market. The plant is very strong, healthy and prolific. As desirable for the marketman as the amateur. Midseason.

Jessie—This is not the largest strawberry we have ever seen, nor the prettiest, firmest, most productive nor best grower, but it combines all these good qualities in a high degree and is very desirable for both field and garden.



Marshall—One of the earliest. Plant very strong and vigorous. Berries of largest size and very uniform in shape. Dark crimson and of a most delicious flavor. Very fine.

New York—Satisfactory wherever tried. One of the big berries growing on large plants in great numbers. Sure to please the householder, the dealer, the judges at the fairs and, best of all, the grower. Of a bright, attractive color and very showy.

Ohmer—Fruit of the largest size. A giant among strawberries. Dark, glossy red, fine and of excellent flavor. The plant is very large and stocky, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Superb, Everbearing—A practical and profitable everbearing berry. As sure to bear all summer and fall as Dunlap bears in June. Plant is vigorous, hardy, healthy and prolific. Fruit is large, handsome, dark red, glossy, of perfect shape, quite firm, quality unsurpassed. Simply "Superb". Its plants are as hardy, healthy and robust as any we know of and more productive. The Superb is probably not only the best everbearer, but the best strawberry, everything considered. After eight years' experience with it, we have yet to find the first fault. Price, 10 for 60c; 100 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$15.00.



Corsican

STRAWBERRY PLANTS are too perishable to be shipped by freight. We offer them during April and May only, which is by far the best time of the year to plant.

Adairsville, Ky., March 27, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—It has given me pleasure to commend you to my friends as perfectly trustworthy.

G. W. YOST.

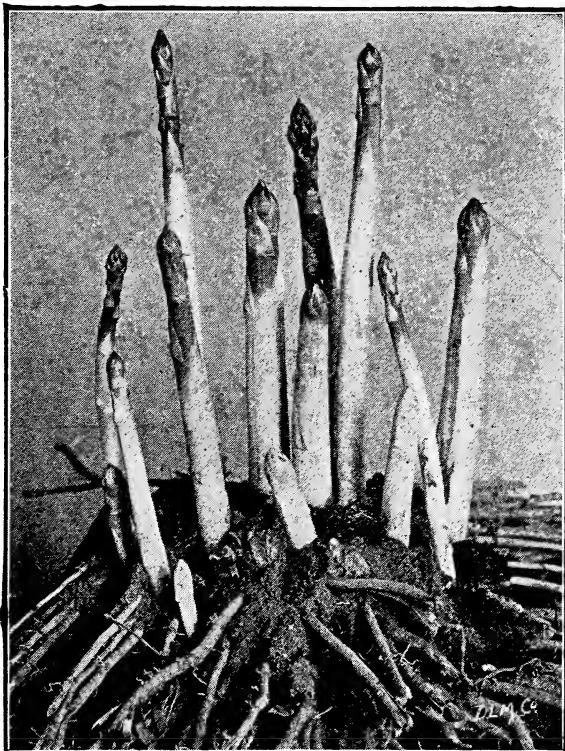
ASPARAGUS

The culture of this early and delicious vegetable is usually very profitable. It comes early in the season when there is little else to market and the proceeds are quite acceptable. It is a rank feeder and must be manured very highly. Plow or spade the ground at least a foot deep, work in and mix thoroughly with the soil plenty of rich, well-rotted manure. For field culture plant in rows three and one-half to four feet apart and one and one-half in the row. But for home use it may be planted one and one-half feet apart each way and some three inches deep. Keep the ground clear of weeds, and spread on a good coat of rich manure every fall.

Price of Asparagus Roots:

	10	100	1,000
One Year	\$0.40	\$0.85	\$6.00
Two Years .....	.50	1.10	8.00

Postpaid at Ten Rates.



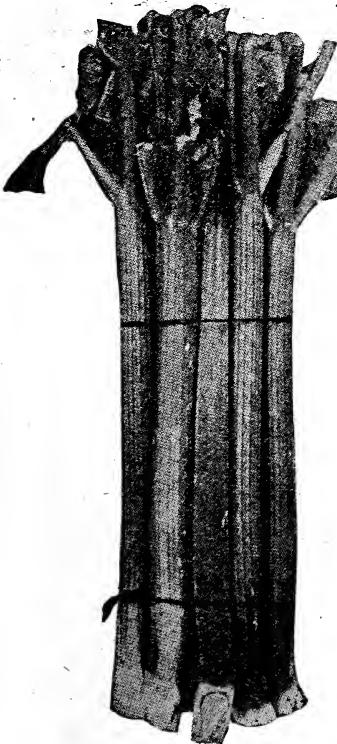
Asparagus

Conover—Large, a strong grower, productive and of fine quality.

Palmetto—Earlier, larger and more productive than Conover's Colossal.

Barr—Earliest of all, otherwise the equal of Conovers.

Columbian—Remarkable for the color of its shoots, which are white, as well as for its vigor, large size and yield.



Rhubarb

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT

The first thing in the spring to furnish material for pie and sauce. Also very desirable for canning, and should be in every garden. Plant three or four feet apart and make the soil rich. The richer the soil, the earlier, larger and better the stalks will be.

	Each	10	100
Price of one-year roots.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$5.00
Price of two-year roots.....	.15	1.25	6.00

By mail postpaid at single and ten rates.

Myatt's Linnaeus is the largest and best.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

PEARS

Pear trees when budded on pear roots are known as Standards, when budded on quince roots, Dwarfs. Dwarfs come earlier into bearing, usually within two years after planting, but they do not last as long as standards unless planted deep so that the point of union between the pear and the quince gets several inches under ground, in which case the pear stock will strike roots also, and thus eventually become a standard. Dwarf pears require more culture, fertilizing and pruning than standards, but are equally as prolific, if indeed, not more so. All varieties are not equally well adapted for dwarfs, and we offer trees of only such as are. D'Angouleme and Louise are most successful on the quince.

Pears are much superior in quality if ripened in the house. Pick them about ten days before they would get mellow on the tree. Late winter pears should be left hanging on the trees as long as safe, then pick and store like apples.

Plant standards about eighteen to twenty feet apart each way, dwarfs ten to twelve feet. We can furnish standard trees of all varieties named, but dwarfs of only such as have the letter "D" affixed to the name.

Standard Pears

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., No. 1, 11-16 to 13-16 in. caliper..	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
4 to 5 ft., medium, $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11-16 in. caliper..	.65	5.50	45.00
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy, 13-16 in. up.....	.90	8.00	

Dwarf Pears (Marked "D")

3 to 4 ft., first class	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
2 to 3 ft., medium .....	.65	5.50	45.00
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy.....	.90	8.00	

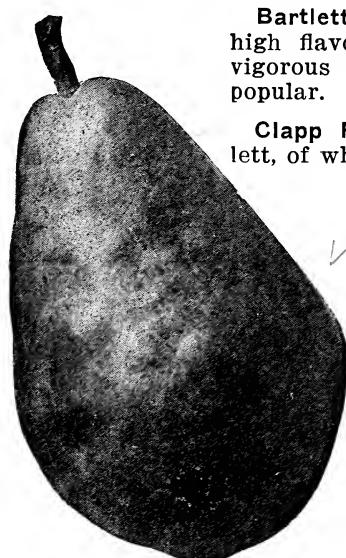
Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

Summer Pears

Bartlett, D.—Well known. Large, yellow; high flavored, juicy, buttery and rich. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer; very popular. August and September.

Clapp Favorite, D.—Much like the Bartlett, of which it is a seedling, but larger and a little earlier. Vigorous. Of fine quality, but neither keeps nor carries well. August.

Wilder, D—Medium size; yellow with carmine cheek. Of high quality for so early a pear. An early and regular bearer. Very hardy and productive. August.



Bartlett

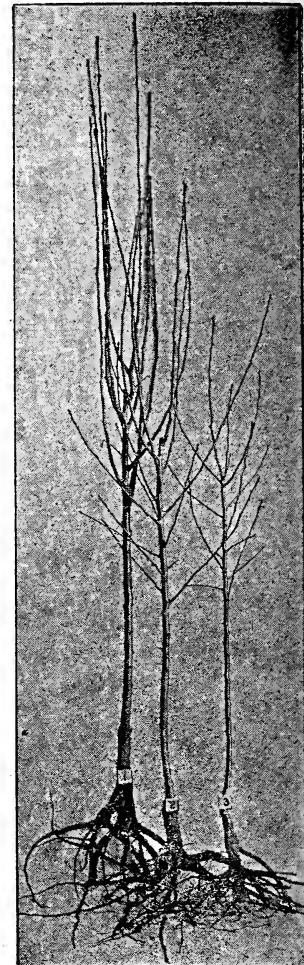


Photo-engraving of our Standard Pear trees reduced to 1-27th natural length and caliper.

1 represents a 6 to 8 foot tree, $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 inch caliper. 2 represents a 5 to 7 ft. tree, 11-16 to $\frac{5}{8}$ caliper. 3 represents a 4 to 5 foot tree, $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11-16 inch caliper.

WELL PACKED—SPLENDID STOCK IN GOOD CONDITION

Chester, Conn., May 1, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—The trees and plants which were received arrived well packed, splendid stock in good condition as I have always found your goods.

Yours, MISS AMIE SMITH.

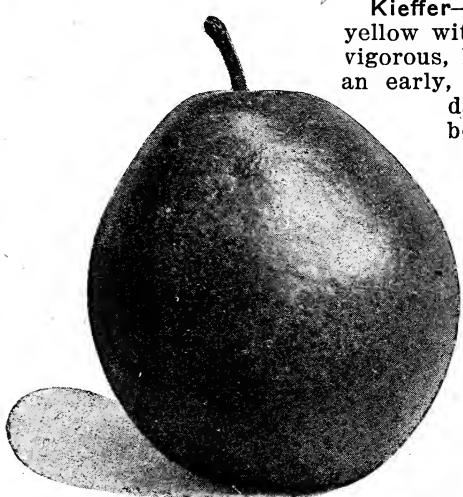
Autumn Pears

✓ **Angouleme**, D.—Very large greenish yellow; juicy, rich and fine flavor, rather coarse grained. Popular and profitable. October.

✓ **Anjou**, D.—Very large, greenish yellow; buttery and melting with sprightly, vinous flavor. Very vigorous and productive. One of the best and most desirable. October and November.

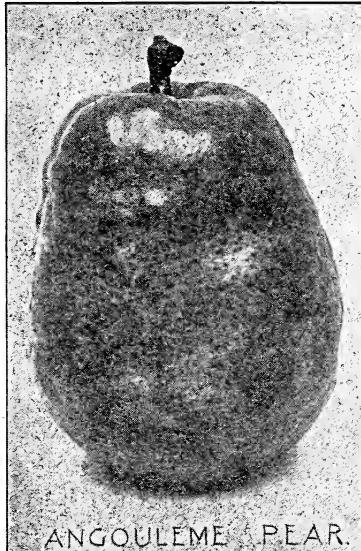
✓ **Flemish**—Large, beautiful, yellow and russet; juicy, melting, sweet and good. Great bearer, reliable. September and October.

✓ **Kieffer**—Large, rich golden yellow with red cheek. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy; an early, regular and abundant bearer. The best for canning. Remarkable for its keeping and shipping qualities. Very profitable. October and November.



Flemish

keeping quality. Very sweet, juicy and fine-grained. It has the peculiarity pleasant aroma of its parent. October.



ANGOULEME PEAR.

✓ **Louise**, D.—Medium to large, greenish yellow with red cheek; fine quality. Vigorous grower and great bearer. September and October.

✓ **Seckel**, D.—Small, yellowish brown, sweet and of highest flavor and quality. Good grower and productive. September and October.

✓ **Sheldon**—Large, apple-shaped, green and russet. Sweet, juicy and highly perfumed. Best quality. Vigorous, hardy, productive. October.

✓ **Worden**—A seedling of the Seckel, but several times as large, and superior in beauty and

keeping quality. Pleasant aroma of its parent. October.

Winter Pears

✓ **Drouard**, D.—Large and handsome, melting, juicy, rich with delicate perfume. February to March.

✓ **Lawrence**, D.—Medium, yellow with brown dots; melting, pleasant, aromatic. November and December.

CHERRIES

The Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are sweet, of larger and more robust growth than Dukes and Morellos. Plant them eighteen feet apart each way. Plant Dukes and Morellos fifteen feet apart. Their growth is slower but much hardier; fruit sour. A dry soil is very essential for cherries.

Hearts and Bigarreaus

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., No. 1, 11-16 to 13-16 in. caliper.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
4 to 5 ft., medium, $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11-16 in. caliper.....	.90	8.00	70.00
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy, 13-16 in. up.....	1.15	10.00	

Dukes and Morellos

4 to 5 ft. No. 1, 11-16 to 13-16 in. caliper.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
3 to 4 ft., medium, $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11-16 in. caliper.....	.90	8.00	70.00
5 to 7 ft., extra heavy, 13-16 in. up.....	1.15	10.00	

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at ten rates.

Hearts and Bigarreaus

Napoleon—Very large, pale yellow and red; firm and sweet; profitable. July 1st.

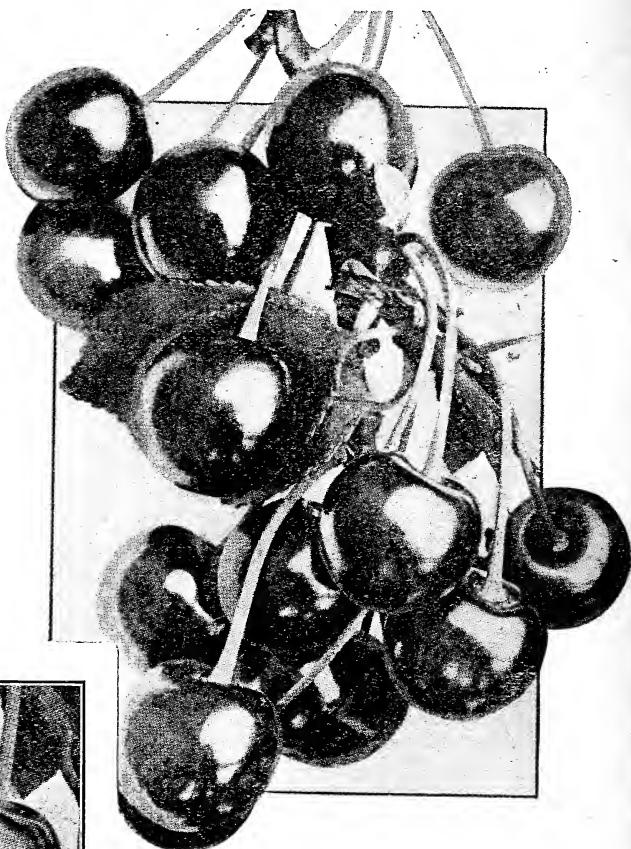
Schmidt—Very large, jet black, very juicy, sweet and of fine flavor. An excellent shipper and very profitable. Tree is hardy and a strong, healthy grower.

Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; juicy and very good. End of June.

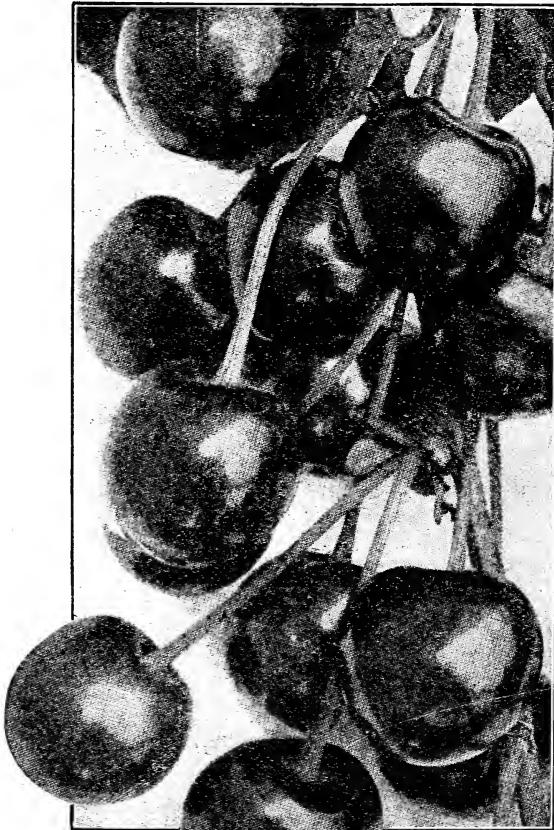
Tartarian—Very large, juicy, rich and productive. One of the best. End of June.

Windsor—New, large, liver-colored. Very firm and good. A late and valuable variety. End of July.

Wood—Large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. End of June.



Montmorency.



Black Tartarian

DUKES AND MORELLOS

Baldwin—New. Largest, richest and least sour of all Morellos. A fine upright grower, very productive. End of June.

May Duke—Large, dark red; rich, juicy and excellent; popular and reliable. June.

Montmorency—Large, light red; tender, sub-acid. One of the best. End of June.

Morello—Large, very dark red; sub-acid, rich and good. End of July.

Richmond—Medium size, red; quite acid; hardy, healthy, very early and productive. The most popular sour cherry. June.

Vladimir—Of Russian origin. Tree is a vigorous grower, very hardy and enormously productive. Fruit is mild, sub-acid, rich, juicy. Very good. About the size of Richmond. Middle of July.

PLUMS

Plums do best on a strong, rich soil, containing considerable clay, or at least a clay sub-soil. If the soil is light, plant trees budded on peach roots, and deep, to avoid the borer. The most successful plum growers cultivate thoroughly, fertilize and prune annually, and are ever on the watch for black knot, which is promptly cut off and burned. The curculio is shaken off daily into sheets and destroyed (for four weeks from the time the blossoms fall), or else the trees are treated by means of a force pump to two or three applications of a very weak solution of Paris green. The plum is particularly impatient of neglect, but is all the more liberal to the careful and pains-taking cultivator. Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

Oriental Plums

These Plums were introduced from Japan some few years ago and are remarkable for their great vigor, productiveness, early bearing, freedom from black knot and curculio-resisting ability. The plums are free from worms, although the curculio may have left its trade mark all over them. The fruit is large, sweet and of excellent flavor and aroma. Pit small, flesh thick and firm, skin tough, making them good shippers.

Plum Trees on Plum Roots.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft., No. 1, 11-16 to 13-16 caliper	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
4 to 5 ft., medium, $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11-16 in. caliper	.90	8.00	70.00
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy, 13-16 in. up...	1.15	10.00	

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Wickson

✓ **Abundance**—Large and early; of a beautiful, bright cherry color. One of the finest and handsomest growers. Very hardy. An early and abundant bearer. Middle of August.

✓ **Burbank**—A most vigorous grower and an abundant and early bearer. Fruit averages perhaps a little larger than the Abundance, and is some two weeks later; large, clear cherry red. Flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and of a fine aromatic flavor. One of the best and most profitable. Late August.

✓ **October**—A large, round, purple plum; especially recommended for late market. A vigorous grower and one of the hardest. Productive and of good quality. Early October.

✓ **Red June**—A vigorous, hardy spreading tree and very prolific. Fruit medium to large, of a deep vermillion red and very showy. Good, pleasant quality, slightly sub-acid. Early August.

✓ **Satsuma**—Hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, purple, with small pit; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, quality very good. One of the very best for canning. Late August.

✓ **Wickson**—A sturdy, upright grower and great bearer. Fruit remarkably large and handsome; deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom, stone small. Flesh fine grained, firm, sweet and delicious. An excellent keeper and shipper. Season early September.

European Plums

✓ **Bradshaw**—Very large, purple, juicy, vigorous and productive. Sweet and aromatic. August.

✓ **Imperial (Imperial Gage)**—Large, greenish, juicy, rich and desirable. Very vigorous and productive. August.

✓ **Lombard**—Fruit is medium, dull brick color, sweet and good. A great bearer and valuable market variety. August.

✓ **Niagara**—Equal to Bradshaw in every respect, but much more productive. August.

✓ **Red Egg**—Large, red, sub-acid; firm and prolific. September.

✓ **Reine Claude**—Very large greenish, good; vigorous and productive. September.

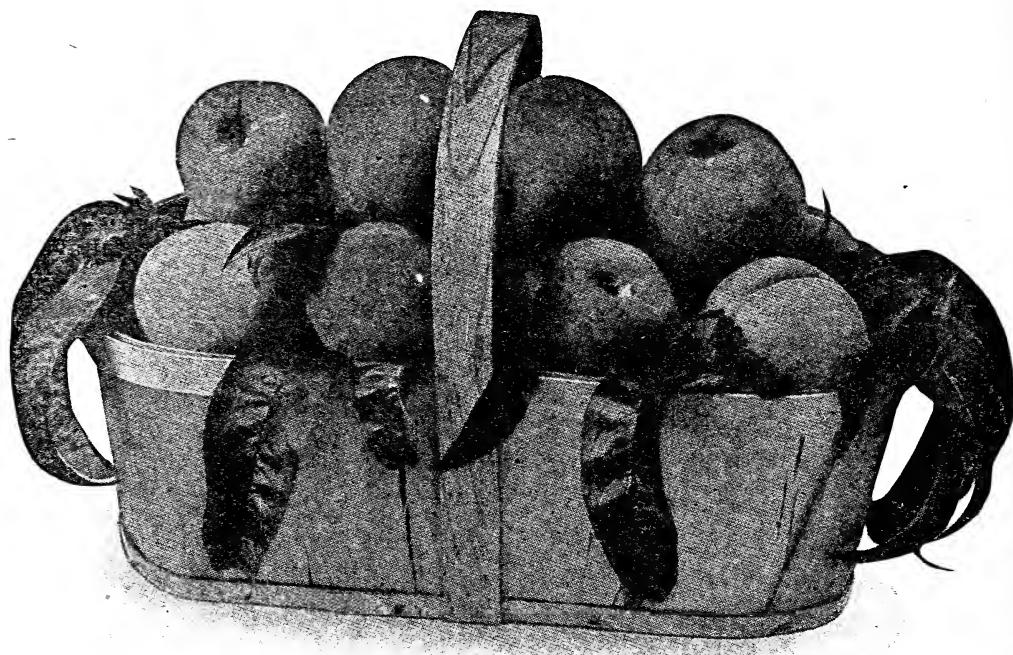
✓ **Yellow Egg**—Large, egg-shaped. Excellent for cooking. Good and productive. August.

American Native Plums

This class, owing to its great hardiness, is particularly useful on the Western prairies and wherever other classes prove too tender.

✓ **Weaver**—Large, purple, good quality; hardy and very prolific. August.

✓ **Wild Goose**—Medium, red, juicy and sweet. July.



PEACHES

Peaches succeed best on warm soil. Keep ground well cultivated and fertilize mostly with wood ashes, lime, etc. Barnyard manure and other nitrogenous fertilizers produce too rank and soft a growth, thus making them tender. Trim the new growth back annually one-third to one-half and part entirely if too dense, before sap starts in spring. Keep out the borer by wrapping the trunk with tarred paper extending some four inches above and below the surface of ground. Disease and early death are caused, mainly, by the borer and starvation. Plant fifteen feet apart each way. The white-fleshed varieties are marked by affixing the letter "W" to name.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., first class, 9-16 to 11-16 in. caliper.....	\$0.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft., medium, 7-16 to 9-16 in. caliper.....	.60	5.00	40.00
5 to 7 ft., extra heavy, 11-16 in. up.....	.85	7.00	

Hale and Rochester one-quarter additional to above rates.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

Banner—A new iron-clad peach from Canada, often bearing well when all others fail. Good grower and bearer. Fruit large, deep yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow and of superior quality. Keeps and carries as well as any. October 1st.

Belle, W.—Very large, white with red cheek, firm and of fine quality. It is a rapid grower, very productive and a good shipper. Early September.

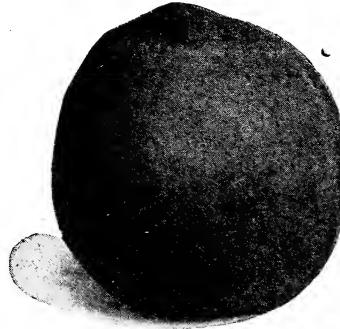
✓ **Carman**—Large, rich, juicy and of high quality; pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough. Free from rot and unsurpassed as a shipper. Very hardy and a very profitable market-variety.

✓ **Champion, W.**—An early peach of iron-clad hardiness. Remarkable for its size and quality, many specimens having attained to the size of ten inches in circumference. Free. August 25th.

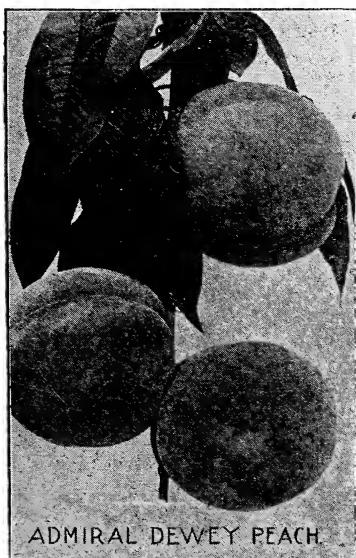
✓ **Chili**—Of medium size, dull yellow. The hardiest and a great bearer. Free. End of September.

✓ **Crosby**—The hardiest peach known. Tree grows low and spreading. Fruit medium size, bright orange yellow splashed carmine. Very popular. Free. September 15th.

✓ **Dewey**—The earliest yellow-fleshed free-stone peach. Of good size and shape and of beautiful color. Tree is a robust grower, hardy and very productive. Free. August 1.



Early Crawford.



ADMIRAL DEWEY PEACH.

✓ **Early Crawford**—Very large, yellow and red. Best quality; very beautiful and popular; productive; free. Early September.

Elberta—The most popular peach grown. It is hardy, a sure bearer and very prolific. Fruit large, yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality. A generally successful market peach North and South. Ripens soon after Early Crawford. Free.

✓ **Fitzgerald**—Similar to Early Crawford in season, size, color and quality but very much hardier. It will often bear when Early Crawford does not. An early bearer and reliable. Free.

✓ **Greensboro, W.**—An improvement on the Alexander, with which it ripens, but it is double the size and very beautiful. Prolific and of excellent quality.

✓ **Hale**—New. A remarkable peach of the Elberta type, discovered by the late J. H. Hale of Connecticut, famous as the Peach King of America. The N. Y. State Agricultural Station at Geneva, N. Y., describes it as a few days earlier than Elberta, harder in bud and tree and equally productive. Its fruit averages larger, is more round, firmer, heavier and has less fuzz on its skin. In quality and beauty it is at least the equal of Elberta. Free. Early September.

✓ **Late Crawford**—Similar to Early Crawford, but later and not quite as productive. Free. Late September.

✓ **Niagara**—In appearance just like Elberta and of same size. However, it is a much better peach in quality, much less subject to leaf curl and other diseases, harder and about a week later. Free.

✓ **Oldmixon, Free, W.**—Large, white with red cheek; fine quality; very hardy and prolific; reliable. Middle September.

✓ **Rochester**—This wonderful new peach originated near Rochester, N. Y., and is of the Crawford type. However, it precedes the Early Crawford by a week, is more prolific, harder, larger and prettier and fully its equal in quality. Its skin is thick and tough which makes it a good shipper. Light yellow to orange, blushed with dark

red. Well adapted for both home use and market. Free. September first.

✓ **Salway**—One of the best and most regular bearers. Very large, creamy yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. Free. Early October.

✓ **Smock**—Large yellow, with dull red cheek; quality second class, hardy, robust and an immense bearer. Free. October.

✓ **St. John**—Very similar to Crawford Early, but two weeks earlier. Late August.

✓ **Wheatland**—A peach of the largest size. Golden yellow, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, rich and perfectly free. Late September.

✓ **Wonderful**—A very large peach of a rich golden yellow and carmine color; best quality; very vigorous and productive. Free. October 1st.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most delicious of all fruits. It requires the same kind of soil and treatment as the peach. It is, however, a favorite for the curculio, which must be kept in check as recommended for plums. The Russian varieties (those marked with an "R.") are much hardier than other apricots and peaches, and often succeed where these fail. Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

3½ to 4 feet, first class, each 70 cents; ten for \$6.00.

sweet and extra fine. The best late variety. Vigorous and prolific. August.

Alexander, R.—Large, oblong, yellow and red; sweet and delicious. It is an immense bearer. One of the best. July 1st.

Montgamet—An excellent and beautiful fruit. Large and early. Deep yellow with a blush on the sunny side. Firm, of fine quality and aroma. A strong grower, hardy and productive.

Alexis, R.—Large, yellow, with red cheek. Slightly acid but rich. A rapid grower and free bearer. Middle July.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Orange with red cheek. Of a rich flavor and very productive. August.

Budd, R.—Large, white and red; juicy,

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

APPLES

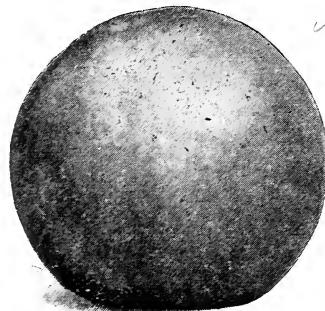
Plant apple trees thirty to forty feet apart each way. Russian varieties are marked by affixing an "R" to name. Dwarf apple trees can be furnished only in such varieties as have a "D" after the name.

The apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends very nearly through the whole year. By making careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful, and there is much truth in the saying, "An apple a day, keeps the doctor away."

5 to 7 ft., first class, 11-16 to 13-16 in. caliper.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
4 to 5 ft., medium, 5/8 to 11-16 in. caliper.....	.65	5.50	45.00
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy, 13-16 in. caliper and up.....	.85	7.50	
Dwarf Apples .....	.75 6.50		

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

Summer Apples

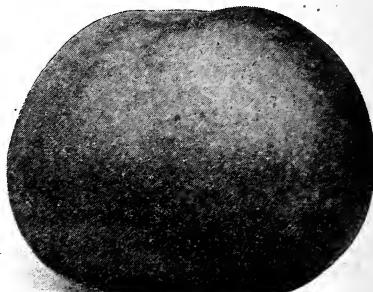


Early Harvest

Early Harvest—Medium to large, pale yellow, mild and excellent; productive. August.

Red Astrachan, R. D.—Large and handsome, crimson, rather acid. A good grower, very hardy. August.

Sweet Bough—
Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy. A moderate grower; productive, profitable. August.



Yellow Transparent, R. D.—New, medium, pale yellow; tender, juicy, sprightly. A good early bearer. August.

Red Astrachan

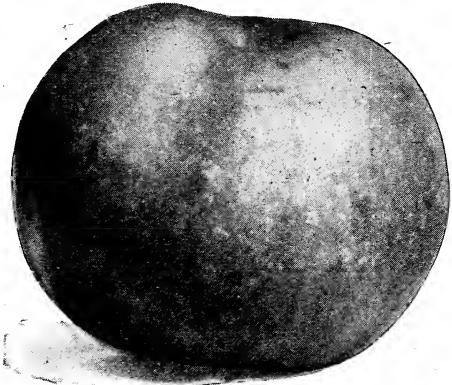
Autumn Apples

✓ **Gravenstein**—Very large; striped; tender, rich, sub-acid; profitable. September and October.

✓ **Maiden Blush, D.**—Large, beautiful, yellow with blush cheek; fine quality and prolific. September and October.

✓ **Oldenburg, R. D.**—Large, striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid; a good grower, regular and free bearer. September and October.

✓ **Pumpkin Sweet**—A very large, yellowish russet; very rich and sweet. October and November.



Wolf River

✓ **Wolf River, R.**—Large, greenish yellow shaded with crimson; juicy, pleasant, spicy and excellent. Tree vigorous and very hardy. October and November.

Winter Apples

✓ **Baldwin, D.**—Large, dark red; sub-acid, good; productive and profitable. December to March.

✓ **Banana, D.**—Resembles Maiden Blush, but larger and later; equally good. An early and abundant bearer. November to March.

✓ **Ben Davis**—Large, handsome, striped; a valuable late keeper. December to March.



Bismarck

✓ **Bismarck**—
Introduced from New Zealand.—
Large, yellow with red cheek. Pleasant, sub-acid, tender and good. Usually bears when two years old. November.

✓ **Delicious**—A new variety which has already become very popular East and West. Large, dark red and yellow, fine grained, crisp, juicy and delightfully aromatic. Best quality; also a good keeper and shipper. The tree is very vigorous, hardy and a regular bearer. December to April.

✓ **Esopus (Spitzenburg)**—A variety of high quality. Medium to large; deep red. Tender, juicy, sub-acid and aromatic. In great demand at best prices wherever known. December to April.

✓ **Fameuse (Snow)**—Well known, productive; medium-sized, deep crimson; flesh white. November.

✓ **Gano**—New; large, deep red and very attractive. Tender, mild and sub-acid. A free grower and early bearer; prolific; good shipper and keeper. February to May.

✓ **Greening, R. I.**—Large, green; tender, rich, sub-acid; productive; very popular. December to April.

✓ **Grimes, R.**—Large golden yellow; best quality; very productive, hardy and vigorous. January to April.

✓ **King, D.**—A handsome red apple of the largest size and best quality. Good grower and bearer. November to March.

BEATS ANYTHING I EVER SAW

Youngstown, O., June 6, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—

Size, condition and packing of stock received from you beats anything I ever saw.

Very truly yours,

R. O. SHILLINGER.



Oldenburg

WINTER APPLES—Continued

McIntosh, D.—Large and beautiful. Deep crimson and of the highest quality. Fruit above medium to large, flesh snow-white, crisp and very tender. Tree vigorous, with spreading head. Hardy and a good regular bearer. November to January.

Northern Spy, D.—Large, striped red, quality excellent; free grower and productive. December to June.

Opalescent, D.—A remarkably handsome new apple. Light, shading to very dark crimson. Skin may be polished so as to reflect objects like a mirror. Tender, juicy and of superb quality. Hardy, healthy and productive. December to March.

Rambo—Medium, yellow striped with red; productive. November.

Rome—Large, yellow shaded and striped with red; juicy, tender, sub-acid; productive. October to December.

Roxbury—Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp and good; productive. January to June.

Stayman—Superior to Winesap in every way. Fruit is crisp, juicy, sprightly and aromatic, very good. Vigorous, hardy and an early and reliable annual bearer. December to April.

Talman—Medium, bright yellow; very sweet; productive. November to April.

Wealthy, R. D.—Medium to large, dark red; sub-acid; a free grower, productive, extra hardy. November to January.

Crab Apples

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; very popular. October to January.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow; very handsome; a remarkable grower and bearer. September and October.

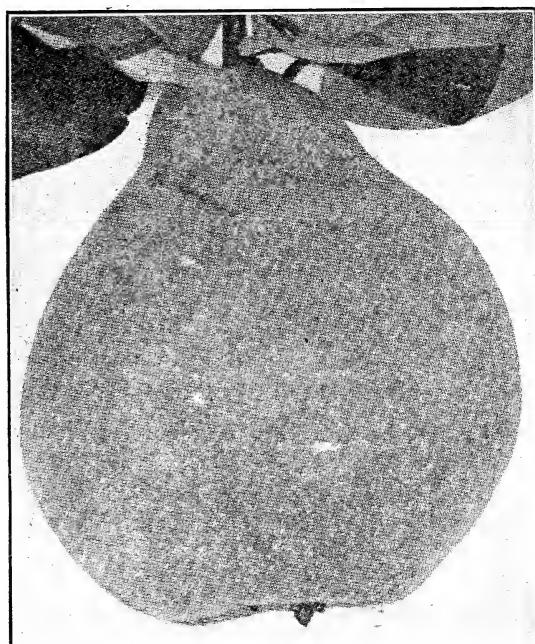
Whitney—One of the largest; green splashed with carmine; juicy and rich; a great bearer. August and September.

QUINCES

This tree succeeds best in a deep, strong, alluvial soil, though some of the strong-growing varieties do well in any good soil. Cultivate, fertilize and prune freely. Plant ten to twelve feet apart each way.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., first class	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$55.00
2 to 3 ft., medium .....	.65	5.50	45.00

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Rea

Bourgeat—A remarkably strong grower, yielding immense crops. Fruit of the largest size and great beauty. Keeps until winter.

Champion—Larger than Orange; equally as good; more vigorous and productive but later. November 1st.

Meech—A very early and regular bearer; wonderfully productive; fruit large, handsome and of fine quality. One of the best. October.

Orange—Well known and popular; sometimes called the Apple Quince. October.

Rea—A seedling of the Orange, but averages double its size; equally as good and ripens a week earlier. It is probably the best of all.

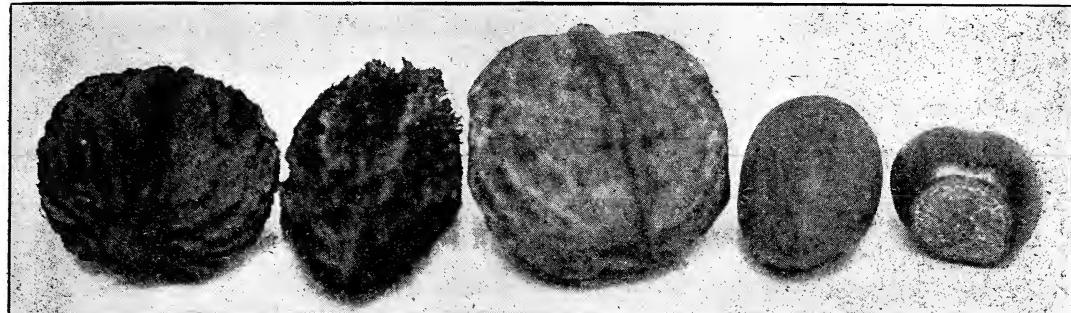
PLEASED WITH EVERYTHING

Govans, Baltimore, Md., May 3, 1919

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—

The plants came—they were O. K. I am pleased with everything you sent.

Yours very truly, GEO. BIGGS.



Black Walnut

Butternut

English Walnut

Pecanut

English Filbert

NUT TREES

Heretofore the culture of nuts has been entirely neglected in this country east of the Rocky Mountains, the supply coming from the forest and importations from Europe. There is, however, no reason why this country should not produce enough to largely export instead of importing them. The market for nuts is sure and profits large. Aside from the value of the nuts, the timber of some varieties, as Walnut and Hickory, is very valuable, and becoming more so every year. "A word to the wise," etc.

Almonds

✓ **Hard Shell**—Hardy, with large plump kernel. Very beautiful when in bloom. 3 to 4 ft., each 80 cents; 10 for \$7.00.

✓ **Soft Shell**—Not as hardy as the hard shelled, otherwise preferable. 3 to 4 ft., each 80 cents; 10 for \$7.00.

Chestnuts

✓ **American**—Our native variety. Smaller than the Spanish but sweeter. 4 to 5 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Japan—A dwarfish tree bearing very young. Decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive. Nuts are several times the size of the American and of excellent flavor. 3 to 4 ft., each 80 cents; 10 for \$7.00.

Spanish or Maroon—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor. 3 to 4 ft., each 60 cents; 10 for \$5.00.

✓ **FILBERT, English**—A shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high. Entirely hardy. Succeeds on almost any soil and bears early and abundantly. Larger and better than the native American variety. One of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow. 3 to 4 ft., each 60 cents; 10 for \$5.00.

HICKORY, Shell Bark—The best flavored nut. Also a fine shade and valuable timber tree. 2 to 3 ft., each \$1.50; 10 for \$13.00.

PECAN—The shell of this variety is much thinner than that of the Hickory, the kernel larger and equally sweet. Found native in the Southern States only, but hardy in the North also. 2 to 3 ft., each 80 cents; 10 for \$7.00.

Walnuts

✓ **Black**—A lofty, rapid growing, native tree. Valuable both for its nuts and its timber. The latter is very durable and largely used in the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware. 5 to 7 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.

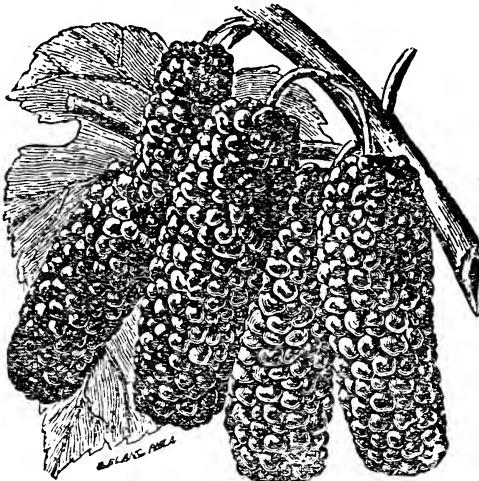
White or Butternut—A handsome native tree, valuable for shade and timber as well as its nuts. 4 to 6 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.

✓ **English or Maderia**—This is the large, thin-shelled English Walnut of the fruit stores, of which immense quantities are annually imported. Unlike native walnuts, the nuts drop from their shucks when ripe as readily as those of the hickory. The tree is of lofty growth, very productive, but not fully hardy north of New York City. 3 to 4 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.

Hardy English—This is a strain of English Walnuts, but much hardier than the above. It survived a cold snap that killed peach trees and grape vines in its vicinity. It usually begins to bear when four or five years old. It is of large size, thin-shelled and of excellent quality; in fact, equal to the best. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.50; 10 for \$13.00.

Japan, Sieboldiana—Perfectly hardy. One of the handsomest and most stately of ornamental trees. Leaves are immense. Bears young and abundantly. Should be more generally planted. 3 to 4 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



MULBERRY

Russian—A very hardy and rapid-growing timber tree. Leaves are used for feeding silk worms. Fruit sweet and good but small. 5 to 7 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Whortle or Huckleberry

Large Blue—2 year, each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

FIGS

The fig requires protection over winter in the Northern States, which may be given by bending it down and covering it with soil on the approach of severe winter; or the bush may be tied together closely, a loose-fitting box put over it and filled with sawdust; or else may be planted in a tub and wintered in the cellar. It is well worth a little trouble in the way of protection. Plant in warm, dry ground, some six to ten feet apart. **Each 50 cents.**

Brown Turkey—Brownish purple, large and rich.

Celestial or Sugar—Fruit small but very sweet.

No Orders Refused.

Some nurserymen refuse to pack an order amounting to less than \$1.00 because it does not pay. We, however, agree to pack and send any order you may give. We believe that "sturdy oaks from little acorns grow." When you see our goods you will want more.

Come to Fredonia.

We invite you to come to Fredonia and look over our Grape Vines, Trees and Plants. Take electric car from Dunkirk (on N. Y. C. R. R.) Let us show you why we claim so much for our goods, our methods and our reliability. Our latch string is always out.

NEVER SAW SUCH FINE TREES

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 11, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—

I never before saw such fine trees. Everything has grown and is now bearing.

Yours very truly,

JAS. P. SMITH.

THEY WERE FINE

Nevada, Mo., March 22, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—

I have received my pear trees and currant bushes and they were fine. This order is for my neighbor who saw the currant bushes.

Your truly,

W. R. BUMCROTS.

WELL PLEASED

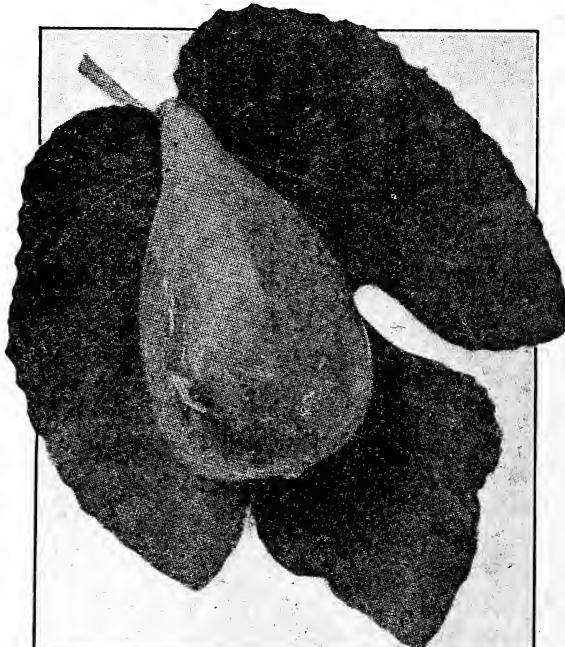
Dolores, Colo., Oct. 15, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—

I purchased two thousand vines of you some years back, and was well pleased with them.

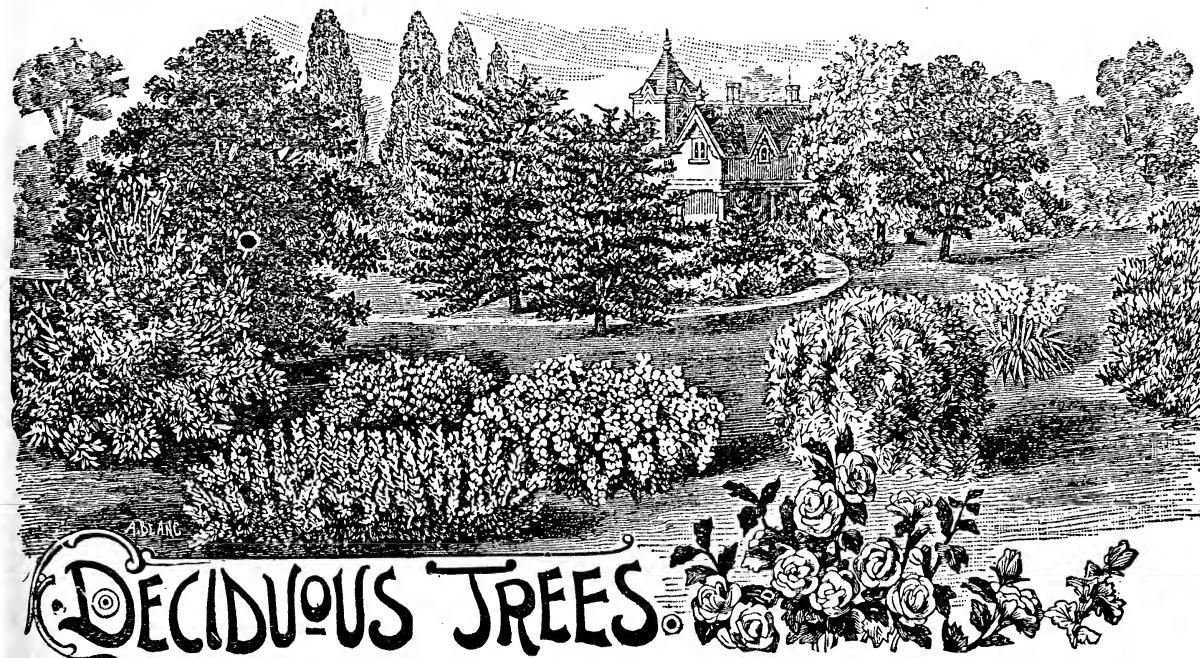
Yours very truly,

W. L. GLENN.



Celestial Fig

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



DECIDUOUS TREES

You have often observed, as you were passing along the street, houses whose surroundings were so neat and attractive as to draw your special attention. The grading had been well done and the grounds were covered with a closely shaven turf. The walks and drives in easy natural curves, were not numerous but convenient and well located. The best of all were the grand old shade trees—the Elms, Maples and Lindens, also the smaller flowering and weeping trees along the borders, such as Magnolias, Laburnums, Thorns, Weeping Birches, Mulberries etc. Then there was the ornamental shrubbery in the corners and on inside curves of walks and drives, just as if they were both built around it. The evergreen hedge provided a natural border to the lawn and shut off the view from the background. You certainly remember those bright colored flowers that stood out so gaily against the dark green of this same hedge; and you do not forget the climbers on verandas—clematis, roses and wistaria. Why, those were the very first to attract your attention. To live in such a place would mean happiness, you feel, but to buy the place, you would expect to pay roundly for such improvements above the value of mere land and buildings. Consider, however, that these same grounds were once bare of all these things and that some one had the taste, foresight and ambition to plant the trees and shrubbery, and that you can do the same things with your own home property. By doing this, and by growing fruit and vegetables in the garden, the city man provides himself with all possible advantages of country life. In view of this what shall we say of the farmer who, de-

prived of the advantages the city affords, neglects even to provide his family with the best part of country life, a good garden and plenty of fruit all the year round? And this is saying nothing of the grand opportunities for establishing a pleasant, refined and comfortable home and attractive surroundings, and thus adding greatly to the value of his farm.

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER—Maple

A. Dasycarpum (Silver Leaved Maple)—An excellent shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for quick effects. It succeeds much better on cold, wet clay land than Sugar or Norway Maples. Very hardy variety. 8 to 10 ft., each 90 cents; 10 for \$8.00; 100 for \$70.00. 10 to 12 ft., each \$1.25; 10 for \$11.00; 100 for \$90.00.

A. Dasycarpum Wierii (Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple)—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. A rapid grower, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. 8 to 10 ft., each \$1.75; 10 for \$15.00. 10 to 12 ft., each \$2.25; 10 for \$20.00.

A. Japonicum (Japanese Maple)—See Deciduous Shrubs.

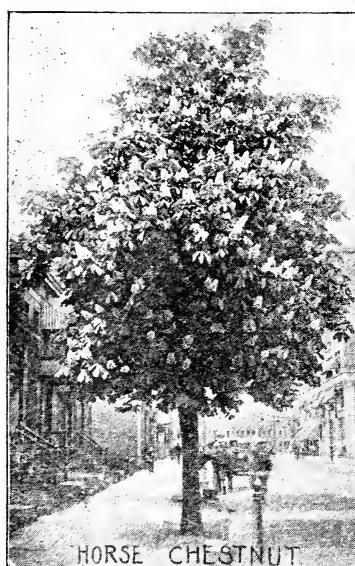
A. Negundo (Ash Leaved Maple, or Box Elder)—A rapid growing very hardy shade tree with light green foliage. Succeeds where many others fail. 8 to 10 ft., each \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.

A. Platanoides (Norway Maple)—A distinct, foreign variety with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green color. The most desirable for street, park or lawn. 8 to 10 ft., each \$1.50; 10 for \$12.00.

A. Platanoides Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Purple Maple)—A purple-leaved variety of the Norway Maple. The young shoots and leaves are of a bright crimson color, changing to a purplish green in the older leaves. Very valuable. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.75.

A. Saccharinum (Sugar or Rock Maple)—A well known native tree, having a very symmetrical, dense head. One of the best shade trees for street or park. This variety is also valuable for sugar making and timber. 8 to 10 ft., each \$1.50; 10 for \$12.00.

AESCRULUS—Horse Chestnut



A. Hippocastanum —

(White-flowering Horse Chestnut) — This is a well known tree of symmetrical form, dense habit, dark green foliage, producing large spikes of white flowers abundantly early in spring.

5 to 7 ft., each \$1.00.

A. Rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse Chestnut)—Very showy, blooms later than the white variety and does not grow quite so fast. Flowers a showy red. The two varieties make a very effective contrast when planted together. 4 to 5 ft., each \$2.00

ALNUS glutinosa imperialis (Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder) — A very striking and beautiful tree with large and deeply cut foliage. Very hardy and vigorous. Elegant. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.25.

CATALPA—The Catalpas

C. Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa) — Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes a symmetrical umbrella-shaped head without pruning. The leaves are large, heart-shaped, glossy, and grow so thick together as to look like shingles on a roof. Hardy and succeeds everywhere. Very unique and desirable. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.50.

C. Speciosa — A rapid growing park, street or forest tree. Bears large, luxuriant, heart-

shaped foliage and clusters of flowers similar to the horse chestnut but larger. Ornamental as well as useful. Very hardy. 6 to 8 ft., each 60 cents; 10 for \$5.00. 8 to 10 ft., each 90 cents; 10 for \$8.00.

CERASUS padus (Bird Cherry) — A handsome medium sized tree. It blooms in clusters of about 1½ inches in diameter and five inches long, drooping gracefully from the branches, and looking very much like white candles on a Christmas tree. Very pretty and interesting. Its flowers are followed by red berries which finally turn black and are greedily devoured by birds. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

CERCIS Canadensis (Judas Tree or Red Bud) — A very ornamental native tree of medium size. Beautiful in foliage and flower. The latter are small, delicate, reddish purple and appear in great abundance before the foliage. 5 to 6 ft., each \$1.00.

CORNUS—The Dogwoods

C. Florida (White Flowering) — A small, native tree producing pure white flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, early in spring



Catalpa Bungei

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

before the leaves begin to appear. Very showy. 3 to 4 ft., each 80 cents; 10 for \$7.00.

C. florida rubra (Red Flowering)—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are a deep rosy pink color. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.50.

CRATAEGUS—The Hawthorns

C. monogyna Pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)—The most showy variety of the double-flowering Thorns. A small tree or large shrub with spreading branches. Flowers bright scarlet, large, full, very double. 3 to 4 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.

C. monogyna alba plena (Double White Hawthorn)—A shrub or small tree with spreading branches and beautiful double white flowers disposed in branched corymbs. 3 to 4 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.

EUONYMUS (The Strawberry Tree)—A small tree of very great beauty, bearing a dense mass of brilliant rose-colored berries which last into mid-winter. Entirely hardy. 4 to 5 ft., each 60 cents.

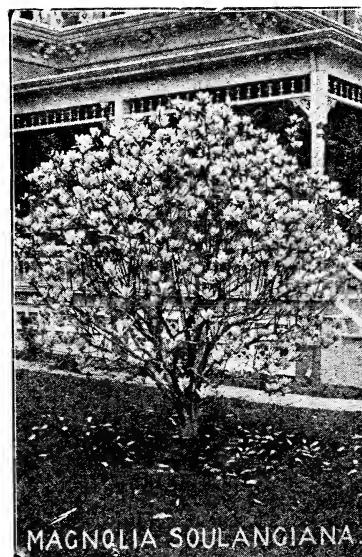
FAGUS purpurea Riversii (River's Purple Leaved Beech)—Very handsome. Foliage crimson in early spring, which changes to a rich, dark purple later in the season. For grouping on the lawn with other foliage it cannot be surpassed, but is equally as desirable as a single specimen. 3 to 4 ft., each \$2.00.

GINKGO biloba (Maiden-Hair Tree or Salisburia)—A singular, cone-bearing deciduous tree with peculiar leaves. Beautiful. Very effective for lawns; foliage fern-like, yellowish green. 5 to 7 ft., each \$1.25.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (The Varnish Tree)—A small, round-headed, hardy tree, bearing large clusters of beautiful golden-yellow flowers about August 1st. Very showy. Leaves change in the fall to a fine yellow. Grows 25 to 30 feet high. 4 to 5 ft., each \$1.00.

LABURNUM alpinum (Scotch Laburnum or Golden Chain)—A small tree with smooth, shining leaves and long drooping racemes of showy yellow flowers. Very ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.00.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—This is one of the grandest of our native trees, with large glossy leaves of peculiar shape and beautiful tulip-like flowers. A large tree in full bloom is a magnificent sight. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.00.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGIANA

MAGNOLIA—The Magnolias

M. acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful native tree with rich, large leaves and fragrant flowers. 5 to 7 ft., each \$1.00.

M. Soulangiana (Soulange's Magnolia)—The hardiest of the Chinese dwarfs. Flowers are cup-shaped, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, white and purple. They appear before the leaves. Our trees come with a ball of soil on their roots. 3 to 4 ft., each \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., each \$3.00.

PLATANUS orientalis (European Plane Tree or Sycamore)—A large and elegant street or park tree, bearing luxuriant leaves of the shape of the grape. Bark very light green, trunk mottled. Free from insect enemies and disease. Stands coal smoke as well as any tree. 8 to 10 ft., each \$1.50; 10 for \$12.00.

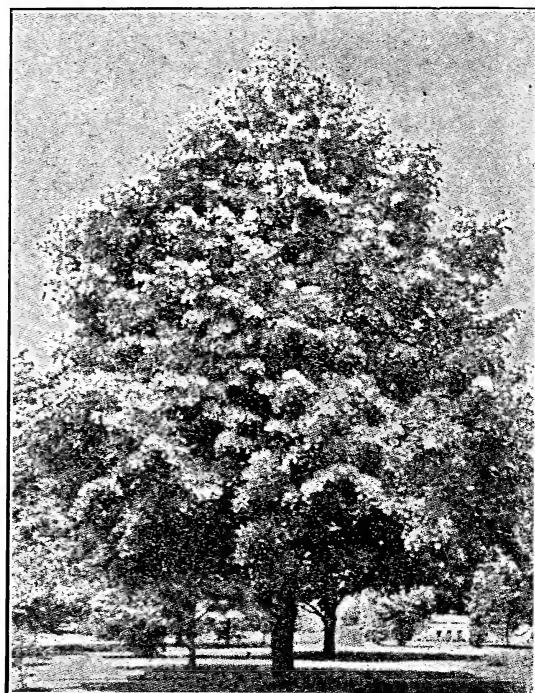
POPULUS—The Poplars

P. balsamifera (Balm of Gilead)—A rapid growing poplar of spreading habit, bearing aromatic buds of medicinal virtue. 5 to 7 ft., each 50 cents.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar)—Of rapid growth and pyramidal form, with large, glossy leaves. One of the most popular shade trees. 8 to 10 ft., each 65 cents; 10 for \$5.00; 100 for \$40.00. 10 to 12 ft., each 90 cents; 10 for \$7.00; 100 for \$60.00.

P. nigra fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar)—Well known and remarkable for its erect, spire-like form. 8 to 10 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.00. 10 to 12 ft., each \$1.00; 10 for \$8.00.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



American Linden

PYRUS angustifolia (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab)—The tree is of medium size, covered in May with a mass of large, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink. Very beautiful and popular. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.00; 10 for \$9.00.

Pyrus sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree)—A fine, hardy tree; the head is dense and regular, covered in June with a mass of white flowers, later with yellow berries, which turn into bright scarlet and last long into winter. Very beautiful. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.00; 10 for \$9.00.

TILIA—The Linden

T. Americana (American Linden or Basswood)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, rich in honey. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.25.

T. Europaea (European Linden or Lime Tree)—A large, upright, pyramidal-shaped tree. Excellent for street or park. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.25.

T. tomentosa (White or Silver Linden)—Handsome, vigorous tree with large leaves,

whitish on under side. Beautiful when stirred by the wind. One of the best. 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.75.

ULMUS Americana (American Elm)—The noble, drooping and spreading tree of our forests. One of the grandest park or street trees. 8 to 10 ft., each \$1.00; 10 for \$9.00.

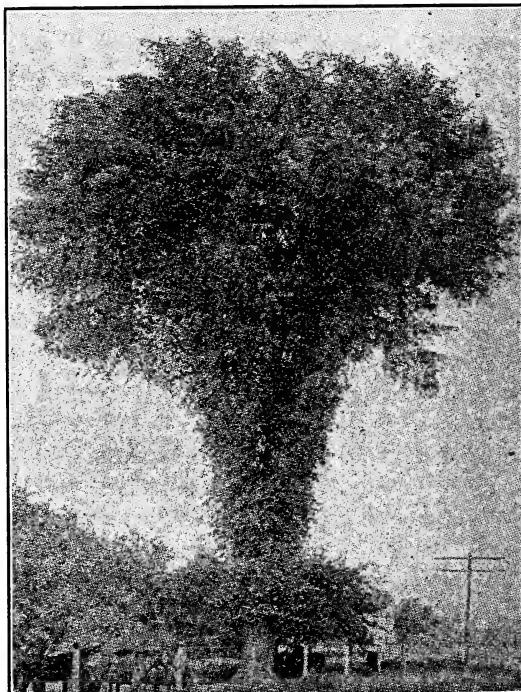
GOOD SATISFACTION

Bloomsburg, Pa., March 26, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—

I have been ordering trees etc., from you for some years and they have given me such good satisfaction that I renew my order. I will have a good deal more to follow.

WM. CHRISMAN.

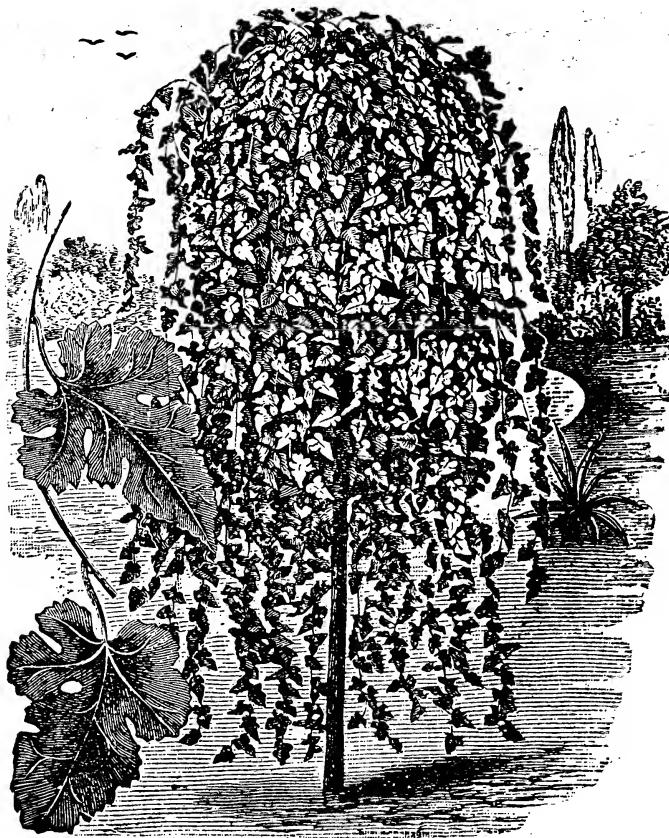


American White Elm

GOOD SATISFACTION FOR 25 YEARS

Niles, Mich., Oct. 12, 1919.

Mr. Roesch—Dear Sir:—The last 25 years I have been using stock from you and had good satisfaction.



Weeping Mulberry

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

The grace and beauty of the weeping varieties adapt them for yard, lawn or cemetery planting.

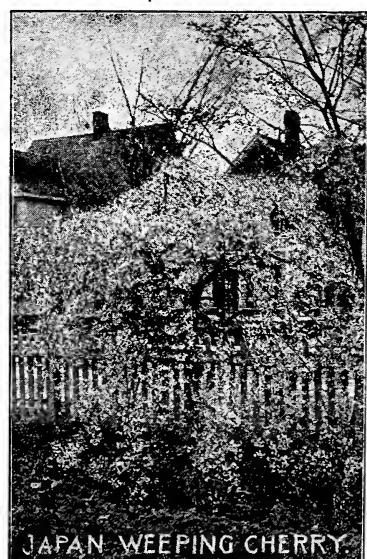
BETULA var. *pendula lacinata* (Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch)—Deservedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees. A strong, upright grower with graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage. 5 to 6 ft., each \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., each \$1.40; 8 to 10 ft., each \$2.00.

CERASUS var. *rosea pendula* (Japan Weeping Cherry)—One of the finest lawn trees. Very graceful and attractive at all times and exceedingly gay when in bloom. Should be in every yard. 4 to 6 ft., each \$2.00.

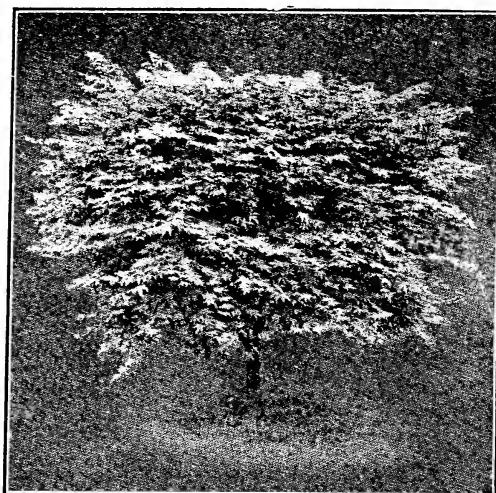
FAGUS *sylvatica pendula* (Weeping Beech)—A remarkably peculiar, vigorous growing tree. Rather awkward when denuded, but of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich and luxuriant foliage. 3 to 4 ft., each \$2.00.

MORUS *alba pendula* (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)—A graceful, beautiful weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground, gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage lobed and of a delightful fresh, glossy green. A rapid grower and exceedingly hardy. Each \$1.75.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY.



Japan Cut-Leaved Maple

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ACER JAPONICUM—(Japanese Maple)—The Japan Maple is of very slow, dwarfish growth. It takes many years to reach even 8 feet. But it is exceedingly beautiful, graceful and interesting. We offer five varieties, golden-leaved, green-leaved, purple-leaved, purple cut-leaved and green cut-leaved. 18 to 24 inches, each \$2.50.

AZALEA

The Deciduous Azaleas

Are among the very finest of hardy shrubs. They bloom profusely in May and June in all shades of lemon, orange, salmon and red. Our plants are well provided with flower buds and a ball of earth on their roots, so that they are sure to grow and bloom the first spring. By express or freight only.

A. mollis (Japanese Azalea)—A very fine, hardy species from Japan, yielding a mass of large flowers. Mixed colors. 12 to 15 inches, each \$1.00.

A. ponticum (Ghent Azalea)—Equally as gay and floriferous as the above, and in addition is delightfully fragrant. Separate colors. 12 to 15 inches, each \$1.25.

BERBERIS

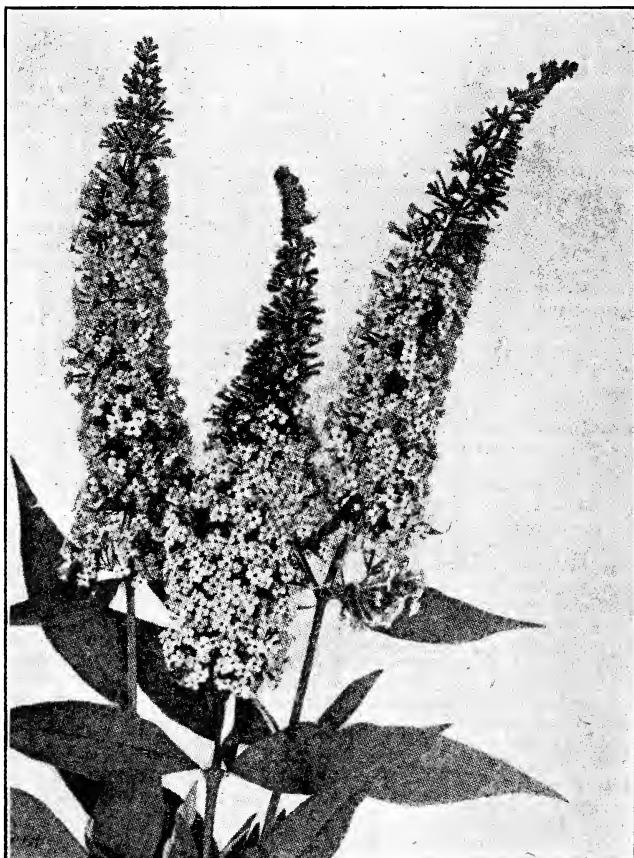
Deciduous Barberries

B. vulgaris (Common European Barberry)—A spiny shrub, blooming in May and June, which has drooping racemes of yellow flowers, followed by bright orange-scarlet berries. 2 to 3 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

PYRUS sorbus var. *pendula* (European Weeping Mountain Ash)—A rather awkward looking tree when denuded, but highly ornamental when clothed in its graceful foliage and clusters of bright red berries. Each \$1.75.

SALIX Babylonica dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow)—Very much like the Babylonian Willow but hardier. 6 to 8 ft., each 80 cents.

ULMUS scabra *pendula* (Camperdown Weeping Elm)—A vigorous weeping tree, sufficient in itself to make a good sized arbor. Very rapid grower. Leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a dense mass of verdure. Each \$2.00.



Buddleia

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

B. vulgaris atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry)—Same as the above except in foliage, which is a rich violet-purple all summer. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry)—A pretty plant of dwarf habit from Japan. beautiful red in the fall. All Barberries make fine hedges. 4 feet. 18 to 24 inches, each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$20.00. 2 to 2½ ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

BUDDLEIA Magnifica (Butterfly Shrub or Summer Lilac)—Bears large spikes of flowers similar to Lilacs, in great abundance all summer. Occassionally it dies to the ground over winter but it grows up again in the spring with increased vigor and gets to blooming by July. 3 to 4 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Carolina Allspice or Sweet Shrub)—An interesting shrub having rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers. It blooms abundantly in June and at intervals through the summer. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cent

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe)—A small, native tree having large, glossy leaves. It produces clusters of long, pure white flowers in May and June that droop down and appear like fringe. 2 to 3 ft., each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.00.

CORNUS—The Dogwoods

C. elegantissima var. (Variegated Dogwood)—One of the handsomest variegated-leaved shrubs. Bark brilliant red, leaves green, broadly margined with white. 2 to 3 ft., each 60 cents.

C. Sanguinea (European Red Osier)—A shrub with blood-red bark and clusters of fine white flowers. 2 to 3 ft. each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

CORYLUS maxima purpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert)—Leaves large and dark purple. Very distinct and conspicuous. 1½ to 2 ft., each 60 cents; 10 for \$5.00.

CYDONIA Japonica (Japanese Quince)—Bears a profusion of bright scarlet crimson flowers before the leaves appear. Makes a lovely hedge and can be trimmed

to any shape desired. 6 feet. May. 2 to 3 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$20.00.

DEUTZIA—The Deutzias

A beautiful class of plants from Japan, noted for their hardiness, vigor and profusion of bloom.

D. crenata alba fl. pl. (Double White Deutzia)—A shrub bearing luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers on long racemes. 6 to 8 feet. June. 3 to 4 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

D. gracillis (Slender Deutzia)—A charming dwarf variety. Yields a mass of pure white flowers about Decoration Day. 2 feet. 15 to 18 inches, each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

D. Lemoinei. Bears large cone shaped panicles of flowers of purest white. 3 to 4 ft. June. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

D. Pride of Rochester (Large Flowered Deutzia)—Double white, back of petals tinged with rose. Excels other varieties in size of flower and length of panicle. 3 to 4 ft., each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.



Double White Deutzia.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

DIERVILLA—Weigela

Very prolific and gay, producing masses of trumpet-shaped flowers in June. Very effective.

D. candida—Flowers are pure white and are produced in great profusion in June; also more or less all summer. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

D. Eva Rathke—Flowers brilliant crimson. Very fine. Blooms all summer. 2 to 3 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

D. rosea—Fine rose colored flowers. Elegant. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

D. Sieboldi alba marginata—When the leaves are young the variegation is yellow; as they become mature they turn to a silvery white. Flowers rose colored. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

ELEAGNUS longipes (Oleaster). The "Goumi" of Japan.—A handsome silvery-leaved shrub bearing bright yellow flowers and orange-red edible berries, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, which make delicious sauce. Showy and useful. 18 to 24 inches, each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush)—A fine shrub producing large, pure white flowers in May. 10 feet. 2 to 3 feet, each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.



Forsythia Fortunei

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Hibiscus Var.

FORSYTHIA suspensa Fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell)—A hardy shrub, blooming early in spring before the leaves appear. The branches are arching, bearing dark lustrous green leaves. Flowers golden yellow, often with twisted petals. One of the best of the early flowering shrubs. 3 to 4 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

HIBISCUS—Althea or Rose of Sharon. This beautiful shrub flowers late in the summer when most others are out of bloom. It bears large double flowers, similar to the holly-hock, very abundantly on strong, erect branches. Of easiest cultivation. We have them in white, red, pink, purple and striped; all double. Also single white and single blue. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

H. variegatus—Leaves bright green, broadly margined with light yellow; very showy. 15 to 20 inches, each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

HYPERICUM moserianum (St. John's Wort)—A small shrub bearing large yellow flowers in great abundance during most of the summer. Very fine. Each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens grandiflora (Hills of Snow)—New. Blooms most abundantly from June to September. Flowers are pure snow-white, and its panicles, which are flat, often measure 12 inches across. Moreover it is perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture. 6 feet. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50. 15 to 18 inches, each 30 cents.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Large Flowered Hydrangea)—One of the most popular of hardy shrubs. It has large, rich, abundant foliage and immense pyramidal-shaped panicles of white flowers in August which continue until frost. Fertilize well and prune severely. 18 to 24 inches, each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50; 100 for \$20.00. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00. 3 to 4 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00. Tree form, 3 to 4 ft., each 60 cents.

KERRIA Japonica (Japanese Rose)—A slender, green-barked shrub with double yellow flowers from July to October. 5 feet. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents.

LONICERA—Tree Honeysuckle

L. fragrantissima (Fragrant Honeysuckle)—The upright growing honeysuckles are valued for their bright and fragrant flowers and showy berries. Also very fine for hedges. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

L. tartarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle)—Bear pink flowers in great abundance. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

L. Morrowi—A species from Japan. It is a strong, upright grower. Creamy white flowers followed by deep red berries which ornament the bush until autumn. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

LIGUSTRUM—Deciduous Privet

L. ovalifolium (California Privet)—This is a very vigorous and beautiful variety and has become the most popular ornamental hedge plant. It is, however, equally useful for specimens on the lawn. Can be sheared to any extent and shape desired.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$3.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.15	1.25	5.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.25	2.00	8.00

L. Amurensis (Chinese Privet) — The hardiest of the Privets. Also prized for its white, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	1.50	8.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	12.00



Hydrangia A. G.

ALWAYS TREATED ME FAIRLY

So. Manchester, Conn., Oct. 25, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—It is a pleasure for me to recommend you because you always treated me fairly.

Respectfully, G. LUDWIG.



Philadelphus Grandiflora

PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange

P. grandiflora (Large-flowered Mock Orange)—One of the most vigorous shrubs, having large, snow-white, fragrant flowers. 3 to 4 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

P. coronarius flore plena (Double Flowered)—A double and very fragrant variety. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

P. aureus (Golden Leaved)—Dwarf and very compact. Foliage is dense and of golden yellow throughout the season. Hardy and useful for grouping. 2 to 3 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

P. Purple Spotted. The flowers are large, flat, pure white with a rosy purple spot in the center. Very showy. 3 feet. June. 18 to 24 inches, each 60 cents.

PRUNUS

P. pissardi (Purple Leaved Plum)—The foliage is of a bright purplish red, remaining so all through the season. Entirely hardy. One of the most valuable hardy foliage shrubs on the list. 4 to 5 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

P. triloba (Double Flowering Plum)—Blooms much like flowering Almond, but earlier and larger, of a delicate pink color. Hardy and exceedingly handsome. 2 to 3 ft., each 60 cents.

P. Japonica (Dwarf or Flowering Almond)—A beautiful small shrub blooming in May. The branches are literally covered with flowers the size and shape of daisies, double

white and double pink in color. 2 to 3 ft., each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

RHUS cotinus (Smoke Tree)—A shrub or small tree of spreading habit covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, hair-like flowers that give the appearance of mist or smoke. Strikingly peculiar and beautiful. Requires plenty of room to grow to best advantage. 3 to 4 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

SAMBUCUS—Elder

S. acutiloba (Cut Leaved Elder)—Its foliage is finely split up like the fingers of the hand. Very fine and interesting. Besides, it bears great clusters of fragrant flowers with an abundance of useful berries. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder)—Very handsome, with golden-yellow foliage. Elegant either in a mass by themselves or with other shrubs having a foliage of contrasting colors. 2 to 3 feet, each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

S. variegatus (Variegated-leaved Elder)—Similar to Golden Elder except that the green leaves are variegated with white and yellow. Quite pretty and interesting. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

SYMPHORICARPUS

Valued for the beauty of their bright colored berries. Submit well to shady situations.

S. Racemosus (Snowberry)—Its purple flowers are rather inconspicuous, but the abundance of large milk white berries that last far into the winter fully make up for it. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

S. Vulgaris (Indian Currant)—Fruit bright scarlet. Its berries smaller but so numerous as to make the branches droop. They last all winter. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

SYRINGA—Lilac

The Lilac is a well known, very hardy shrub of easiest culture. The flowers grow in large panicles and are both gay and deliciously fragrant. The Lilac appears to best advantage when massed in groups. It is easily transplanted in either fall or spring. Moderately rich, moist soil suits it best. The dead flowers should be removed when the blooming season is over, as they give an untidy appearance; should not be pruned in winter or spring, as it destroys the flowers. We have the common purple, common white, Persian purple and Persian white; also five distinct new varieties.

Prices of common white, and purple, 2 to 3 feet, each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

Persian White, and Purple. 2 to 3 ft., each 40c, 10 for \$3.50
3 to 4 ft., each 75c, 10 for \$6.50

Named Varieties

R. De Marley—Reddish purple. Very free bloomer.

Mad. Lemonie — Double pure white.

Wm. Robinson — Double pink.

Chas. the 10th—Very large clusters of purple.

M. Viger—Bluish lilac. Extra fine.

SPIREA—The Spireas

Comprising a large family of low shrubs; very hardy and of easiest culture. Very satisfactory ornamental shrubs.

S. Anthony Waterer—Has large heads of dark crimson flowers, blooming all summer. 2 feet. 15 to 18 inches, each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

S. callosa alba—A white flowering variety of dwarf, bushy symmetrical form. Blooms all summer. 2 feet. 15 to 18 inches, each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.



BRANCH OF VIBURNUM OPULIFOLIUM.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden Leaved) — Golden yellow foliage and double pure white flowers in June. A beautiful variety of Spirea. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

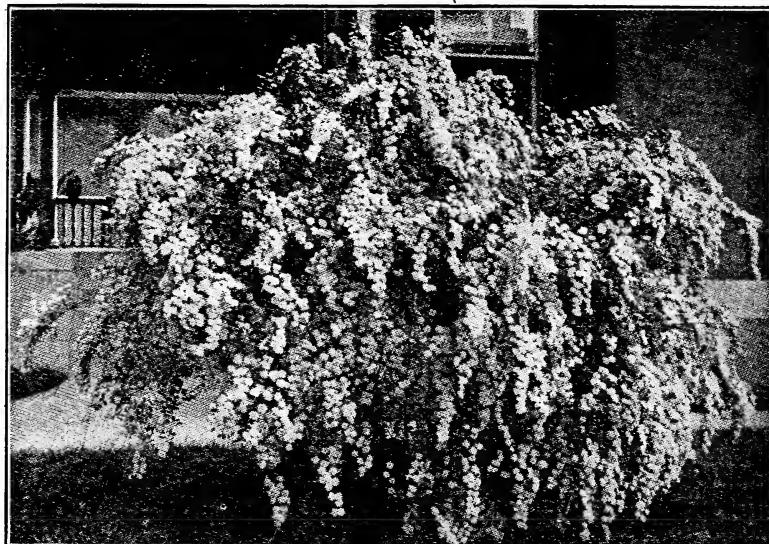
S. Prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath) — Bears pure white double daisy-like flowers in great masses in May and June. 6 feet. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

S. Thunbergii—A dense, feathery bush of neat and graceful habit. It bears masses of pure white flowers in May and June. Its foliage changes to a bright orange and crimson in the fall. 18 to 24 inches, each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte's)—This variety is not only the finest Spirea, but it is one of the best of all shrubs. Literally a fountain of bloom. White. 5 feet. June. 2 to 3 ft., each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

TAMARIX Africana (Tamarisk) — A very hardy, vigorous growing shrub having curious small scale-like leaves and myriads of small rosy-pink flowers that appear before the leaves. Very pretty. 8 feet. May. 3 to 4 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.



Spirea Van Houttei

VIBURNUM—Snowball

V. Sterilis (Snowball or Guilder Rose)—One of the best known old shrubs, bearing large balls of beautiful snow-white flowers in June. The old-fashioned Snowball. Perfectly hardy. 8 feet. 2 to 3 ft., each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball)—A very popular shrub. An upright grower, with fine, dark, crimped foliage and densely covered with large balls of pure white flowers. 8 feet. June. 2 to 3 ft., each 65 cents; 10 for \$5.50.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry)—Ornamental as well as useful. Its white flowers are followed by clusters of red berries resembling cranberries which remain in the bushes a long time, hanging in pendant clusters nearly all winter. A very desirable ornament to any lawn. 2 to 3 ft., each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.



Spirea Anthony Waterer

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

State of New York—Department of Farms and Markets—Division of Agriculture.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock, No. 45.

This is to certify that the Stock in the Nursery of LEWIS ROESCH of Fredonia, County of Chautauqua, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 305 of the Agricultural Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

This Certificate expires September 1st, 1920.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., September 1st, 1919.

CHAS. S. WILSON,
Com'r of Agriculture.

CLEMATIS



Ramona

Jackmanii

Henrii

Mad. Ed. Andre

CLIMBING VINES

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper)—One of the most rapid growing varieties of native American vines. Useful for quickly covering arbors, verandas, walls and unsightly objects. 2 year, each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

A. Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy)—One of the finest ornamental climbers. It clings firmly to stone, brick or wood, and is entirely hardy. Foliage small but rich and dense, changing in autumn to carmine and gold of exceeding brilliancy. 2 year, each 35 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

ARISTOLOCHIA *siphon* (Dutchman's Pipe)—A splendid well known vine with heart-shaped, light green leaves 10 to 12 inches in diameter and queer pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. Hardy and of rapid growth. 2 year, each \$1.00.

BIGNONIA *radicans* (Trumpet Flower)—A rapid grower and blooms almost all summer. Flowers bright scarlet and of trumpet shape. 2 year, each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.

CLEMATIS—Virgin's Bower

Of all the climbing vines the Clematis is the most showy and gorgeous. Immensely popular for decorating verandas.

C. Jackmanii—The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter. Rich purple, with a velvety appearance. Blooms profusely and continually from July until frost. 2 year, each 75 cents; 3 year, each \$1.00.

C. Henrii—This variety has even larger and more perfect blossoms than the Jack-

manii, is white as snow but not quite so prolific. 2 year, each 75 cents.

C. Mad. Ed. Andre—Of a beautiful bright velvety red. A little smaller than Jackmanii, but a very free bloomer. 2 year, each 50 cents.

C. Ramona—Very hardy and vigorous grower. Flowers are very large, light blue and abundant. 2 year, each 75 cents.

C. paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower)—A Japanese vine of exceedingly rapid growth and a most profuse bloomer. The flowers are small, white, fragrant, produced in great panicles. Very popular. 2 year, each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—An evergreen vine very useful for covering walls and unsightly objects. Its fruit pods open and expose its bright scarlet seeds for a long time during the early winter. Very pretty. 12 to 18 inches, each 40 cents.

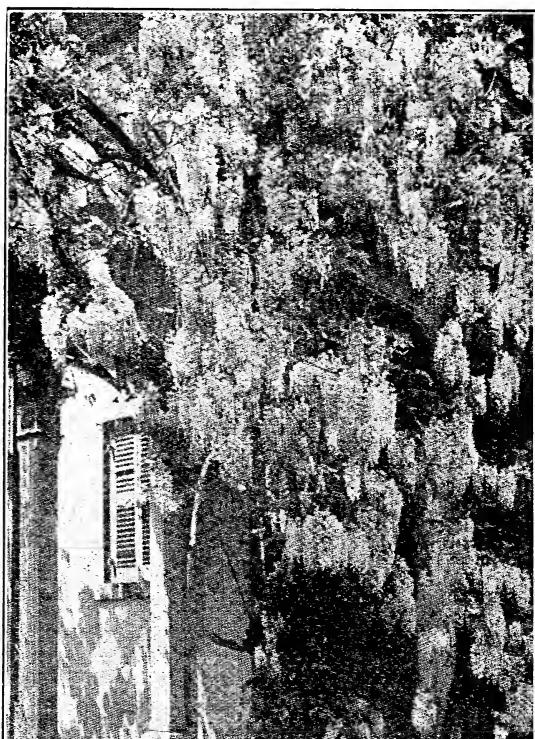
LONICERA—Honeysuckle

L. Belgica (Monthly Fragrant)—Blooms all summer. Very fragrant. Colors red and yellow. 2 year, each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

L. Halleana (Hall's Japan)—Very vigorous. Flowers open pure white and change to yellow. Very fragrant and floriferous. Leaves remain green to midwinter. 2 year, each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet)—A rapid grower, producing clusters of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in great abundance. Very handsome. 2 year, each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Wistaria—Chinese Blue

WISTARIA

W. Chinensis (Chinese Blue)—Vines grow 15 to 20 feet in a season and produce long, hanging clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and fall. 2 year, each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

W. Chinensis alba (Chinese White)—Same as above except that flowers are pure white, 2 year, each 70 cents.

W. Multijuga (Japanese loose-clustered Wistaria)—Produces clusters of dark blue flowers which are sometimes a yard long. 2 year, each 80 cents.

IN EVERY WAY PERFECT

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., April 8, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—

I received fruit trees and vines in perfect condition. I find them in every way perfect. Can with confidence recommend you to my neighbors who may need any nursery stock.

Sincerely,

R. J. DICKSON.

EVERGREEN TREES

ABIES balsamea (American Balsam Fir)—A very strong, symmetrical growing pyramidal tree. Its foliage is dark green on the upper and silvery white on the under side. It is very hardy and generally successful.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.70	6.00	50.00

JUNIPERUS—Juniper

J. Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—A popular variety. Very erect, forming a column of deep green foliage. Useful in small places and for contrast. 2 to 3 ft., each \$1.00; 10 for \$9.00.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar)—A very well known native tree. Makes a fine ornamental hedge. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

PICEA—Spruce

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce)—This is the choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens. Of compact growth, symmetrical pyramidal form, with foliage of rich steel blue color. Very hardy.

Koster's Blue Spruce, grafted, the best, 12 to 18 inches, each \$1.50; 18 to 24 inches \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50.



Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

EXCELLENT PACKING

Roanoke, Va., August 4, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—We have purchased a great many trees, etc., from you and will say they were very fine trees and all shipments have arrived in good condition due to your excellent packing.

Yours truly, J. W. WHARTON.

EVERGREEN TREES

—Continued.

P. pungens pendula—(Weeping or Hemlock Spruce)—An elegant, pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate dark green foliage. A lovely lawn tree, also makes a highly ornamental hedge. 2 to 3 ft., each \$1.50; 10 for \$12.00.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce)—A valuable tree either as single specimen or for grouping; also makes a fine hedge. Very popular.

	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.	.35	\$2.50	\$20
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.00	30
2 to 3 feet	.60	5.00	40
3 to 4 feet	.80	7.00	60
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	9.00	

PINUS—Pine

P. Austriaca (Austrian Pine)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green. A rapid grower. A native of Syria and very valuable for this country.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	10.00	

P. mughus (Dwarf Pine)—A low, curious, spreading species attaining only the size of a bush. 9 to 12 inches, each 75 cents.

P. Sylvesteris (Scotch Pine)—A well-known, robust, rapid growing tree of dull bluish-green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., each 80 cents; 10 for \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT VARIETIES AND ALL TRUE TO NAME.

Sherwood, Mich., Oct. 2, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:—I have about twenty-five different grapes that are bearing from nice thrifty vines I bought from you. I find them all true to name. They are fine.

Respectfully, MRS. ANNIE W. LOCKE.



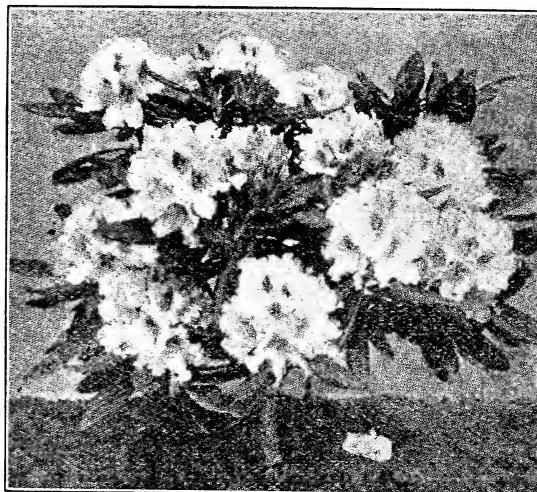
Mughus Pine

THUYA—Arbor Vitae

T. occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae)—A very beautiful tree commonly known as the White Cedar. A rapid grower. Very desirable for hedges.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$25.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	9.00	80.00

T. occidentalis plicata (Siberian Arborvitae)—Of rather slow growth, very compact and symmetrical and of a pretty, dark green color. Exceedingly hardy, and keeps its color well in winter. Of great value for lawns, screens and hedges. 18 to 24 inches, each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.



Rhododendron

and shady situation. Enrich the soil with leaf mould and rotted manure, but no lime or ashes. If the soil is dry and loose, plant deep. With a little care in these particulars it will do well most anywhere. Our plants come with a ball of earth on their roots, and are almost sure to grow. 18 inches, each \$2.50; 24 inches, each \$3.00.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

BUXUS—Box Tree

B. arboreascens (Tree Box)—This is an elegant shrub with deep green, glossy, dense foliage, which may be pruned into any shape desired. 8 feet. 12 to 15 inches, each \$1.00; 10 for \$9.00.

B. sempervirens (Dwarf Box)—Similar to the above, but dwarf. Used for edging. 18 inches. 4 to 6 inches, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00.

RHODODENDRON—(Rosebay)

With its broad, glossy, evergreen foliage it is handsome at any time, but when in bloom in May and June it simply surpasses everything else in gorgeousness and magnificence. If possible, plant in a somewhat protected

ROSES

Price of strong two-year-old plants,

Each	Per 10
60 cents	\$5.00

except where noted

Tree Roses, 4 to 5 ft. trunks, each \$1.50.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates

HYBRID PERPETUALS

The following are all hardy and yet a slight protection in exposed situations is desirable. They all bloom profusely in June and more or less throughout the summer and fall. Fertilize and prune freely.

Alfred Colomb—Very large and full. Brilliant carmine crimson; extremely fragrant. A free grower.

American Beauty—Very large and double, of globular shape. Deep pink, shaded with carmine. Fragrance exquisite. Each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.



American Beauty Rose

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

ROSES—Continued

Anne de Diesbach—Very large, brilliant crimson; fragrant, vigorous.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large and very double; color rich, dark red passing to deep, velvety maroon. Very fragrant.

Clio—The perfection in Hybrid Perpetuals. Of delicate satin blush with a little deeper center. Large, well shaped and very double. Strong, robust, hardy and prolific. A jewel.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded carmine. Vigorous; free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschke (Snow Queen)—A new rose of great merit. There is nothing in white roses quite as fine as this. Pure white, large and of elegant form. The bush is vigorous and healthy with bright, robust and abundant foliage. Perfectly hardy and very prolific.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant, velvety crimson, large and showy. A free grower and bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz—Color a very rich, lively crimson scarlet. Very fragrant. A vigorous grower and continual bloomer. One of the best.

Killarney White—White as snow. Larger and more double than its beautiful pink namesake. A free bloomer. Each 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.

La France—Rich, satiny peach, changing to deep rose; large and full. A constant bloomer. The sweetest of all. Each, 75 cents; 10 for \$6.50.



Gen. Jacqueminot



Frau Karl Druschke

Mad. Plantier—Pure white, large and very double. A free bloomer and grower.

Magna Charta—Pink and carmine; very large and full; a profuse bloomer. Fragrant. Free grower.

Margaret Dickson—Perfectly hardy and very vigorous. A free summer and autumn bloomer. Flowers white with pale flesh center, of a waxy texture and delightful fragrance. A great acquisition.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine; very fragrant and one of the freest bloomers. Vigorous.

Mrs. Laing—Very free flowering; commences early and continues to bloom profusely until fall. Of delicate pink color. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—The largest of all. Deep rose color. Free bloomer, vigorous grower.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

ROSES—Continued



Gruss an Teplitz

Persian Yellow—Bright yellow, semi-double. Very vigorous and hardy.

Prince C. de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. Free bloomer.

Soleil d'Or—New. This fills a long felt want. The only yellow rose that is hardy and a perpetual bloomer. Besides it is large, very double and fragrant. Its color varies from clear yellow to old gold. It is a good, healthy grower. A decided acquisition. **Each \$1.00.**

BABY RAMBLERS

Mad. Nord. Levavasseur, or **Crimson Baby Rambler**—Very similar to Crimson Rambler in color, form and size of flower, but unlike it in that it is very dwarf and a perpetual bloomer. It devotes its energies to the production of flowers rather than long, thorny brambles and is therefore an ideal pot rose. Out doors it blooms daily all summer, in the house all the time. Very hardy.

Katherine Zeimet, or **Pure White Baby Rambler**.

Maman Levavasseur (Baby Dorothy) or **Pink Baby Rambler**.

Yellow Baby Rambler.

All dwarf and prolific like the Crimson Baby Rambler except in color.

MOSS ROSES

Admired for the curious mossy covering of the buds. The following are all free growers, perfectly hardy and the best of this class.

Crested Moss—Deep pink buds surrounded by a mossy fringe and crest. Very beautiful and fragrant.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blossoms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush becoming quite pale. Very delicate.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

CLIMBING ROSES

These are particularly useful for training over arbors, verandas, pillars etc., and for covering unsightly objects. All are rank growers and perfectly hardy.

Crimson Rambler—Of Japanese origin. Very vigorous bush, growing eight to ten feet a season after it is well established. Extremely prolific. It blooms in clusters of a beautiful crimson color that last a long time. It is a jewel.

Dorothy Perkins—Quite similar to Crimson Rambler except in color, which is a clear shell pink. Blooms in clusters of 10 to 30 or more. Flowers are not only large for a rambler but well formed, very double and fragrant. Strong, healthy grower; very hardy.

Philadelphia—A very decided improvement over Crimson Rambler. Larger flowers, very double and of more intense crimson which never fades. Blooms some two weeks earlier. One of the best hardy climbers.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red. Very large and fine.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing gradually to white.



Yellow Rambler Rose

CLIMBING ROSES—Continued.

Veilchenblau (Blue Rambler)—A rambler of steel blue color. The first of its color. Larger than the Crimson Rambler; equally prolific and hardy. A decided hit.

White Dorothy—Equal to the splendid Dorothy Perkins, but pure white.

White Rambler—Pearl white and fragrant. A fine companion to Crimson Rambler.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers light yellow and fragrant. Very vigorous, hardy and prolific.

HEDGE PLANTS

Plant deciduous hedge plants six inches apart, and after the first season cut them down to within four inches of the ground. From these stubs many sprouts will start the next season and that makes it dense from the ground up, which is a necessity for a good hedge.

To make a satisfactory hedge the ground should be well prepared before planting. If the soil is of poor quality a trench should be dug 15 to 18 inches in depth and filled with good, rich soil. This will insure strong and rapid root growth.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*)—Is the most popular. A free, rapid grower with dense, dark green foliage. Submits to shearing to any extent and shape. Holds its foliage up to the holidays in this vicinity and is evergreen south of Pennsylvania. Plants are cheap, free from thorns, and do not sprout or sucker from the roots. Price for 18 to 24 inch plants, \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000; 2 to 3 ft. plants, \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.

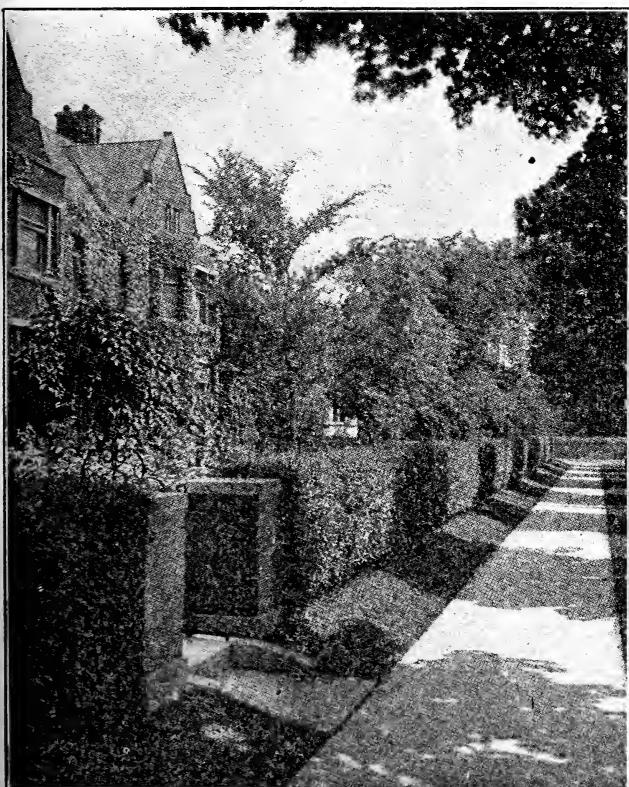
Chinese PRIVET (*Ligustrum Amurense*)—The hardiest of the Privets. One-half additional to prices of California Privet.

JAPAN BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—This is a dwarf barberry; very hardy and highly ornamental. Its yellow flowers are followed by bright scarlet berries. In the fall its foliage turns to scarlet and gold. Price per 100, 18 to 24 inches, \$20.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$25.00.

JAPAN QUINCE and TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLES are also very suitable for hedges. See pages 38 and 40.

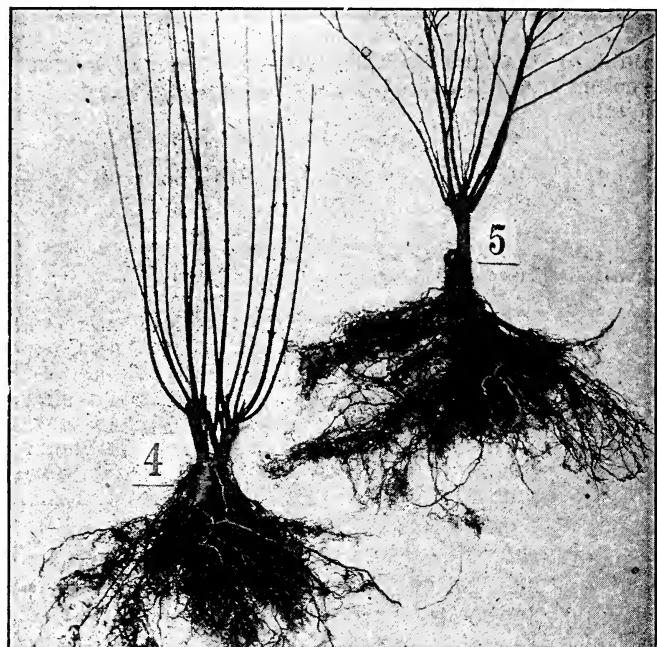
HONEY LOCUST makes one of the best and strongest thorny hedges for enclosing horses and cattle. Its foliage is also very pretty and graceful. Price of 1-year plants, \$1.25 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000; 2-year plants, \$1.75 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

OSAGE ORANGE grows still stronger and makes a hedge "horse high, bull strong and pig tight." Price of one-year plants, \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000; 2-year plants, \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.



California Privet Hedge :

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



Hedge Plants

Evergreen Hedges

DWARF BOX makes a very pretty little evergreen hedge or border along paths etc. about 18 inches high. Plant four inches apart. Price, 4 to 6 inch plants, \$15.00 per 100; \$130.00 per 1,000.

NORWAY SPRUCE and **AMERICAN ARBORVITAE** make fine evergreen hedges, plenty strong enough to turn horses and cattle. By shearing hedges annually, while the young wood is still soft, they can be kept down to four or five feet high. Plant one foot apart. For wind-breaks, plant four feet apart and allow them to grow up to fifteen or more feet high. Prices, for 12 to 18 inch trees of either or both, \$20.00 per 100.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

As the natural forests of the country are fast disappearing it is well to take steps now to provide for a future supply of timber for building and the industrial arts. Some varieties are so scarce and high priced even now as to promise splendid results from an investment along this line. Besides, there are large tracts denuded of the natural forest and worthless for anything else, which with a little care and expense would grow timber very profitably.

Plant deciduous trees as Catalpas, Locusts etc., about one by four feet apart and cultivate for a year or two. After that they take care of themselves. Close planting causes them to crowd one another and grow long and straight. In three to five years the harvest begins by thinning them out, using the thinnings for bean, hop and hoop poles etc.; a few years later for stakes, posts and kindred uses. After they get to be some thirty feet high and are thinned to ten or twelve feet apart they grow into money very fast, and may be left to grow as long as desired without further thinning.

For evergreen forest trees, see "Evergreens," on page 46 and 47. Can quote special low rates by the 1,000 and 10,000 upon request, stating varieties, sizes and number of each wanted.

PRICE LIST OF FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

	Per 100	Per 1,000
Black Walnut, 1-year, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$3.50	\$25.00
Butternut, 1-year, 10 to 15 inches.....	3.00	20.00
Black Locust, 1-year, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	10.00
Catalpa Speciosa	1.50	10.00
Russian Mulberry, 1-year, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.50	10.00

BLACK WALNUTS and **BUTTERNUTS**—Are well known trees. Very valuable both for nuts and timber, but especially the latter. Their nuts pay for their keep, leaving the timber clear gain.

THE BLACK LOCUST is a well known tree that will grow and do well on any high or rough land, where almost all other trees and crops fail. It should be exten-

sively planted for fence posts. The life of the locust fence post is known to be more than fifty years.

THE OSAGE ORANGE is not a new plant. Almost everyone with any experience in farming knows something about it. But it is only within the last few years that its real value has been realized. If given proper chance on a farm it will be one of the most profitable crops planted.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS—Continued

CATALPA SPECIOSA—A very hardy and most rapid growing forest tree. Its timber is very useful in the arts because light, strong and tough. It is also durable, hence very useful for grape posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles etc.

THE RUSSIAN MULBERRY is one of the best known trees to plant for wind-breaks around orchards, buildings etc. Makes homes and provides favorite food

for birds, which will destroy without cost more insects around an orchard than can possibly be killed by experienced spraying. The wood is heavy, tough, hard and strong, makes excellent wagon felloes, hubs, tool handles, insular pins, fence posts, and is a beautiful golden color. Has been known to last as fence posts more than eighty years. Not easily burned, which makes it an excellent post along railroads or places exposed to fire.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

This class of plants, unlike shrubbery, die to the ground in the fall, but grow again from the same root in the spring, larger and richer every season. All that is necessary for their cultivation is a light coating of manure in the fall, and to keep the ground mellow and clear of weeds during the summer.

A collection of them is very interesting indeed. There is always something in bloom from early spring to late fall and some days most of them. A border of some four to ten feet wide along a walk or drive is just the place for them. An Evergreen or Privet hedge makes a suitable background against which to offset their bright colors. Pinching off flowers when faded to prevent their going to seed keeps many of them in bloom much longer.

ACHILLEA—Yarrow

A. Rosy Milfoil—Foliage is deep green, finely cut. Flowers appear in large, flat heads in great profusion from June to late fall, and are a bright cherry-red. Very showy. 18 inches. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

A. ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl)—Bears clusters of pure white flowers abundantly

all summer, fine for cutting. Also for cemetery planting. 12 to 18 inches, each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

ANCHUSA—Alkanet

A. Italica (Dropmore Var.)—This variety yields an abundance of brilliant blue flowers deep as the Blue Gentian. 4 feet. June and July. Each 20 cents. 10 for \$1.50.

ANEMONE—(Japanese Windflower)

Blooms in great profusion from August until severe frost. Splendid for cutting. 2½ feet.

A. Japonica alba—Pure white with yellow center. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

A. Queen Charlotte—Semi-double and of a beautiful pink color, often 4 inches across. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

A. rubra—Rose color with yellow center. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

A. Whirlwind—Splendid double white flowers 2½ to 3 inches across. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)—This old flower has been greatly improved in the past ten years—in size, brilliancy of color and continuous bloom. 2 feet. Protect in winter. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.



Achillea—The Pearl

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued



Lily of the Valley

large, flat, compact heads of brilliant orange red flowers, a color found in no other hardy perennial. One of the showiest. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.**

BOLTONIA Asteroides (False Chamomile)—Bushy plants 5 feet high bearing masses of aster-like white flowers. **Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.**

CAMPANULA media (Canterbury Bells)—Blue, rose and white, mixed. 2 to 3 feet. July. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.**

CONVALLARIA (Lily of the Valley)—Old and familiar to all. Adapts itself to any kind of place and care, or no care at all, and always bobs up serenely in May and June with its pretty, delicate, pure white and highly scented bells. Can be grown in pots as well as outdoors. 8 to 10 inches. **Each 5 cents; 10 for 40 cents; 100 for \$3.00.**

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora
(Golden Marguerite)—Blooms nearly the entire summer in great profusion. Flowers of a rich golden color. Fine for cutting. 3 feet. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.**

DAISY, SHASTA—Luther Burbank's wonderful hybrid daisy. Large, pure white flowers blooming in great abundance all summer. 1 to 2 feet. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.**

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

One of the showiest and dearest of hardy flowering plants. Does well in the shade and among stones.

A. caerulea—Comes from the Rocky Mountains, often 3 inches in diameter. Blue and white. 2 feet. June and July. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.**

A. canadensis—The common American Columbine. Bright red and yellow. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.**

A. chrysanthia—Golden yellow with long spurs. Distinct. 2½ feet. June and July. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.**

A. nivea grandiflora—Pure white. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.**

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (Butterfly Flower)

—Produces beautiful,



Gaillardia

DELPHINIUM

Larkspur

Old fashioned, but elegant nevertheless. Dazzling deep blue, and in bloom for months.

D. Formosum — The old-fashioned dark blue variety that never fails. 2 to 4 feet. June until frost. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

D. Belladonna — Delicate blue, charming. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

D. Hybridum — Mixed. New shades of blue and purple. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

DIANTHUS

Hardy Pinks

D. Barbatus (Sweet William) — Beautifully marked in a variety of richest hues. Dazzling. Mixed colors. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

D. Plumarius (Garden Pinks) — Variety much like dwarfed Carnations and equally gay and fragrant. Each 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

DICTAMNUS

Gas Plant

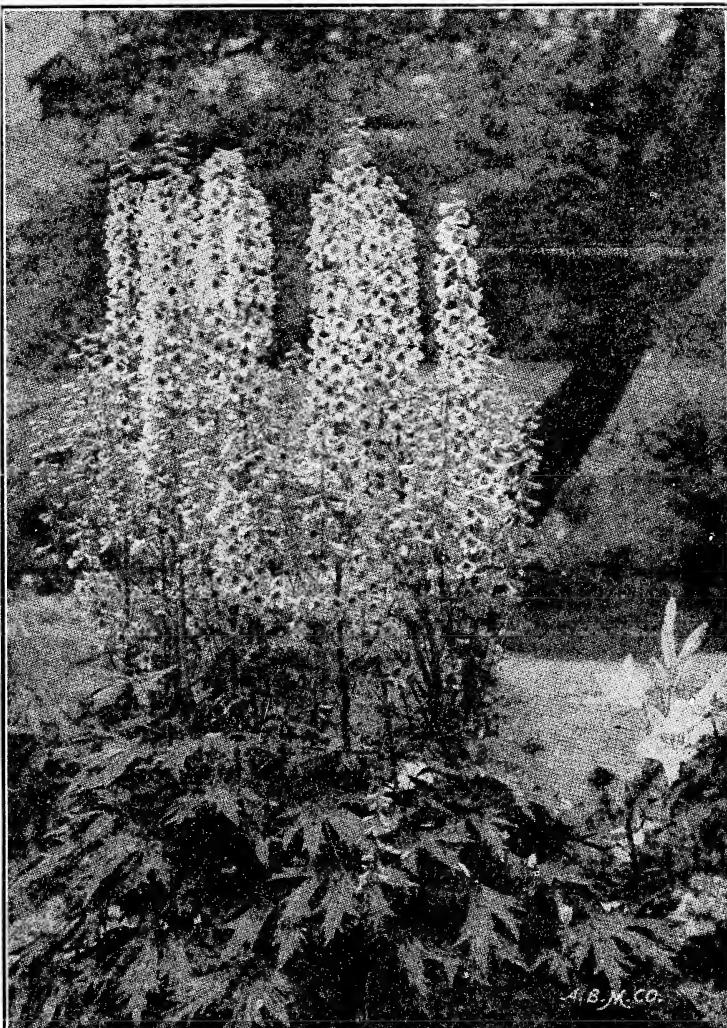
D. fraxinella rubra — An aromatic plant bearing long spikes of beautiful, pinkish purple veined and lemon scented flowers. In hot weather it gives off a gas that explodes when a match is applied. 1½ feet. June. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

D. fraxinella alba — White, otherwise like the above. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) — An old but still popular flower. Its spikes of long tubular flowers varying from purple to white, are very showy and impressive. Fine for cutting. June to August. 3 to 4 feet. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.



Garden Pink



Delphinium

FUNKIA—Day Lily

F. sub-cordata — A handsome, showy plant with large pure waxy-white flowers borne in large trusses. Very fragrant. 18 inches. August and September. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

F. ovata — Dark green glossy foliage and light blue flowers. 2 feet. June and July. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

F. undulata variagata — Leaves 8 to 10 inches long, 2 to 3 inches wide, beautifully variegated yellow and green; flowers blue. Fine for edging. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower)—Flowers brightly colored and of perfect form. Center deep maroon with petals of orange, crimson and red shaded into rings. 2 feet. June to October. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

GEUM atrosanguineum fl. pl.—Brilliant scarlet double flowers most of the summer and fall. 18 inches. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

GYPSOPHILA Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—Forms a perfect cloud of minute, pure white flowers supported on the slenderest of stems. Besides making a handsome show in the garden it is very useful to mix with cut flowers. 3 feet. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

For stateliness, symmetry, grace and tropical luxuriance, select ornamental grasses.

Erianthus Ravennae (Ravenna Grass)—Resembles Pampas Grass but is hardy and blooms more abundantly. 9 to 12 feet.

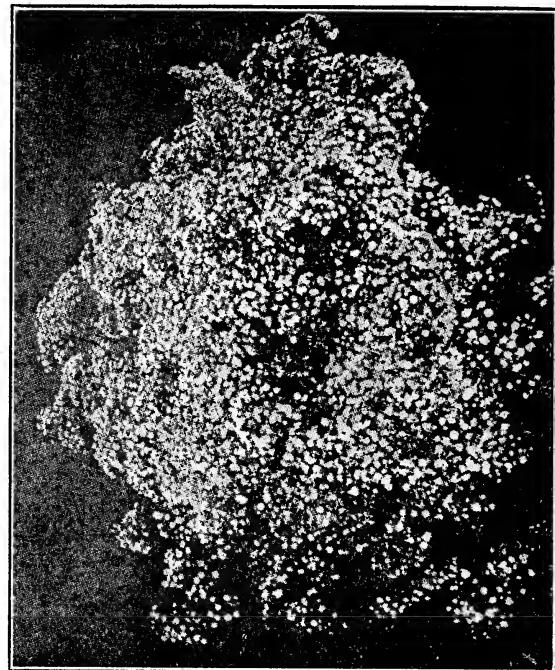
Eulalia gracillima univittata—Produces an abundance of long but very narrow green leaves with a silvery white midrib. Graceful as a palm. 4 feet.

Eulalia Japonica variegata—Similar to above but larger and striped lengthwise, green and white. 6 feet.

Eulalia Japonica zebra (Zebra Grass)—Very striking and distinct. Unlike most variegated plants, the stripes run across the leaves instead of lengthwise. 6 feet.

Phalaris Arundinacea variegata (Ribbon Grass)—Green leaves having several stripes of creamy white color lengthwise. Forms handsome clumps, also used for flower bed borders.

All of above grasses each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.



Gypsophila Paniculata

HELIANTHUS

H. multiflorus plenus (Hardy Sunflower)—A blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn. Double. 4 feet. July to September. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

H. Soliel d'Or—Resembles a Dahlia in shape and finish. Clear yellow. Blooms July to September. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

Hemerocallis flava (Lemon Lily or Yellow Day Lily) A fine plant of genteel habits. Blooms in clusters. Of Lily shape and lemon color. Delightfully fragrant. 2 feet. June. Price each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.

HIBISCUS—Mallow

H. Moscheutos (Rosy Marshmallow)—Like the one below except in color, which is pink with dark eye. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

H. var. albus (Crimson Eye)—Immense flower of purest white, with a large crimson center. 4 feet. August. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

HOLLYHOCK

Another valuable old standby, especially useful for the center of a large bed or for a background for smaller plants. 4 to 6 feet.

H. Double—We offer five distinct colors—maroon, crimson, pink, yellow and white. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

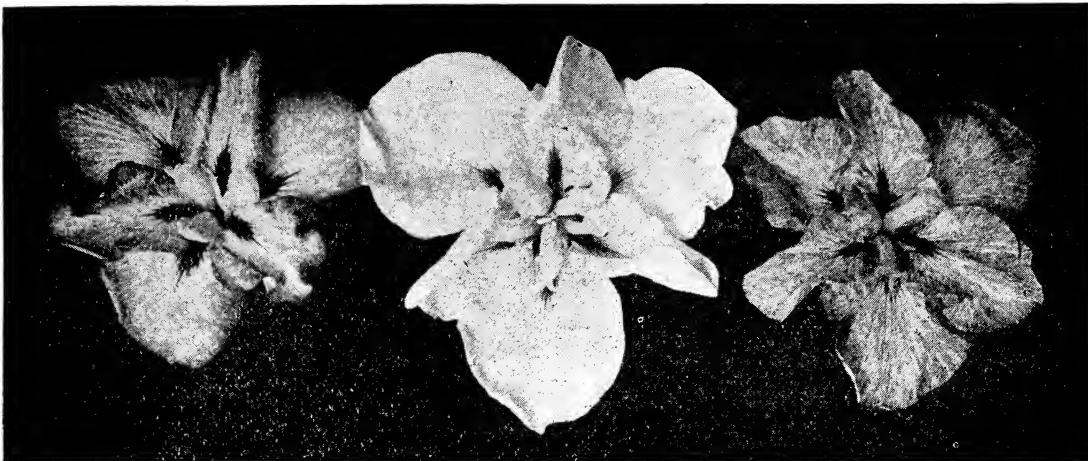
H. Mammoth Fringed—Flowers very large, curled and fringed, blooming from June until frost. Mixed colors only. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.



Helianthus Soliel d'Or

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

JAPANESE IRIS



Ho-O-Muja

Gold Bound

Pyramid

IRIS GERMANICA—German Iris

The German Iris, also known by its French name, "Fleur-de-Lis," is one of the most beautiful and useful of hardy perennials. It blooms in great profusion in spring and early summer, bearing sometimes 50 to 100 spikes of bloom, deliciously fragrant and fine for cutting. The flowers resemble large orchids in the richness, purity and exquisite shading of color. Moreover, it is a plant of easiest culture, perfectly hardy and succeeds everywhere. 18 to 24 inches. May and June. The following are as choice as any:

Canary Bird—Falls white, stands canary yellow.

Celeste—Falls a bright blue, stands a grayish blue.

Conspicua—Very large. Stands buff and yellow, falls deep maroon.

Cubero—Rich orange yellow, falls heavily penciled maroon.

Florentine alba—White, free flowering and sweet scented.

Fulda—Satiny white, falls lilac, feathered yellow.

Her Majesty—Very large and fine. Falls crimson over white, stands lavender rose.

Honorabilis—Stands golden yellow, falls crimson.

Mad. Chereau—White, edged and veined blue. Very delicate.

Mrs. Darwin—White, veined and penciled crimson.

Parisensis—Earliest; showiest. Deep purple. Veined white at base of petals.

All varieties, each 12 cents; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$7.00.

IRIS KAEMPFERI—Japanese Iris

Marvels of elegance. Imagine a plant sending a dozen spikes of flowers 2 to 3 feet high, each one bearing two to four blossoms 6 to 8 inches across and of the most beautiful colors, markings and veinings, as white, violet, lavender, mauve, sky-blue etc., and you have but a faint picture of the reality. June and July.

Gold Bound—Pure white; one of the best.

Ho-O-Muja—Pale pink, lavender veined.

Hatsu-Gave—White, spotted purple.

Komochi-Guma—Violet, double and blooms in clusters.

Mahogany—Dark red, shaded maroon.

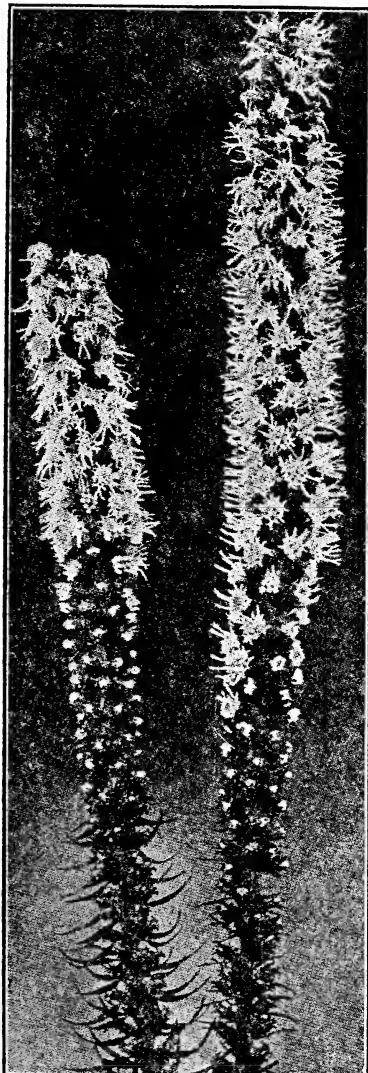
Mt. Hood—Light blue, shaded darker.

Paragon—Rich velvety purple.

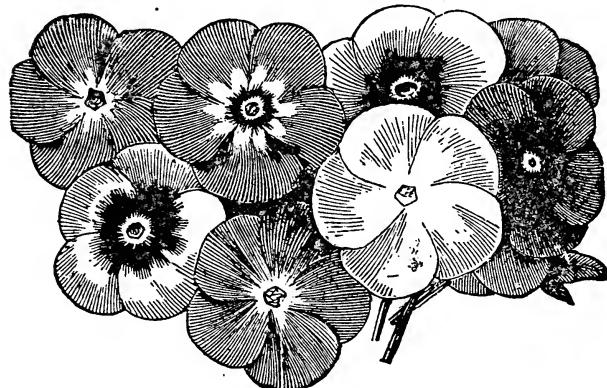
Pyramid—Lilac blue, veined, white center on each petal.

Robt. Craig—French gray, veined violet.

All varieties, each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.



Liatris



Perennial Phlox

IBERIS Semperflorens (Evergreen Candytuft)—A profuse blooming evergreen species, and very hardy. Well adapted for rockeries, edging etc. Pure white. 8 inches. April and May. **Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.**

LIATRIS (Blazing Star)—Striking plants with rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers, 3 to 4 feet long. Easily grown. **Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.**

LOBELIA Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)—Intense cardinal red flowers arranged in stocky spikes 15 to 18 inches, keep the plant aflame throughout August and September. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.**

LILIUM—Lilies

L. Auratum (Gold-banded Japan Lily)—The finest of all lilies. Flowers 8 to 12 inches in diameter, made up of broad, waxy-white petals bearing a bright golden band through the center and studded with crimson dots. It often bears 12 to 15 flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July and August. **Each 60 cents.**

L. Speciosum Album—Very delicate and graceful. Large, waxy white, recurved petals having faint dots and a light green band through the center of each. Delightfully fragrant. 3 feet. August. **Each 50 cents.**

L. Speciosum Melpomene—Satiny white, heavily spotted with rich crimson. **Each 50 cents.**

L. Speciosum Rubrum—Much like S. Album except that the white petals are shaded and spotted with rose and carmine. 3 feet. August. **Each 50 cents.**

L. Longiflorum—Bears long, trumpet-shaped, snow-white, very fragrant flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. **Each 50 cents.**

L. Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—A strong grower, bearing magnificent pyramids of orange red flowers with black spots, on polished black stems. **Each 30 cents; 10 for \$2.50.**

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

LYCHNIS

L. Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross)—A fine old garden flower with close heads of brilliant scarlet flowers and dark green foliage. Showy and useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. All summer. **Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.**

L. Viscaria Splendens (Lamp Flower)—Almost evergreen. Fairly ablaze with close spikes of crimson flowers in June and July. **Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.**

PHLOX—Perennial Phlox

There is no hardy flowering plant that will produce such a dazzling display of brilliant colors of all shades from early in July until frost as Perennial Phlox. It has been greatly improved of late years, so that the flowers are much larger, more abundant and more brilliant, while the stalks are shorter. The number of varieties is legion, but we offer only a few of the best. 20 to 30 inches.

August Revere—Salmon red, dark eye.

Charlotte Saisson—Large white, eye and plaid shadings of richest crimson.

Coquelicot—A brilliant orange red with violet eye.

Eiffel Tower—Of a beautiful salmon rose color, with distinct purple eye and defined clearness of flower, charming in the extreme.

Embraze—Coppery red, purple eye.

Henry Murger—Big as a dollar, white with a large carmine center.

Miss Lingard—Blooms from the ground up. Waxy white with lavender eye.

Richard Wallace—White with violet eye. Prolific and lasting.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy salmon, crimson eye. Very showy.

The Pearl—Pure white. A standard.

Price of all varieties, each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.

EVERYTHING SATISFACTORY.

W. Hartford, Conn., Apr. 16, 1919.

Mr. Lewis Roesch—Dear Sir:

The privet hedge reached me in good condition. Everything satisfactory—they are fine plants.

Very truly, C. M. SEYMOUR.

PEONIES

The Peony is as hardy as a burr oak and absolutely free from insect enemies and disease. This is saying a good deal. In addition the flowers are of immense proportions, sometimes reaching nine inches in diameter, perfectly double, and have a great range of color from the purest white to the deepest crimson. Then, too, the newer varieties rival the rose and carnation in delicacy of fragrance and, some say, surpass them. Truly, a most valuable and useful flower. They are, however, a little slow in getting started, so don't expect too much of them the first year. There are thousands of varieties, but we only offer a few of the best and most distinct. 3 feet. May and June.

Alba Sulphurea (Mont Blanc)—Light sulphur yellow, changing to white. Each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Anemoneflora—Delicate rose, with blush white center. Very fine.

Canary—A strong, healthy grower; very prolific. Large and very double. In color a creamy yellow. Each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Dorchester (Richardson)—Quite dwarfish and late. Flowers very double. Delicate pink. Each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Duchess de Orleans—Large and compact. Deep rose color, center changing from buff to silvery rose.

Duke of Wellington—Very large and double. Creamy white, bleaching to pure white. Each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.



Festiva Max Peonies

Eclantant—Large full flower, purplish crimson; best of that color.

Edulis Superba—Early and very fragrant. Deep pink.

Festiva Alba—One of the best white varieties. Quite prolific.

Festiva Maxima—Probably the largest and most popular of all the peonies. Pure white, center petals tipped carmine. Each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Henry de May—Very large, double, fragrant. Late; violet purple.

Hercules—Of immense size. Color bright rose to blush white, deep yellow center. Each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Modeste Guerin—Broad flowers of cherry rose with lighter center, changing to light rose. Keeps well.

Officinalis Rubra fl. pl.—Rich deep crimson and very early. The old red peony.

Queen Victoria—Large, blush white.

Richardson's Perfection—Large, light flesh, white center. Each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Rubra Triumphans—Early. A beautiful satin finished and intense crimson variety of rich fragrance.



Anemoneflora Peony

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.

PEONIES—Continued

Tenuifolium fl. pl.—Double fringed-leaved. Very early, and intensely crimson scarlet in color. Very desirable. Each 50 cents; 10 for \$4.00.

Tenuifolium—The same as the above except that the flowers are single. Each 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

Prices of all varieties, except as noted, each 35 cents, 10 for \$3.00.

PAPAVER—Poppies

For splendor and gorgeous effect nothing surpasses the hardy Poppy. Showy and conspicuous in any position. Fine to mix with fall-blooming shrubbery.

P. Bracteata—Mammoth deep blood crimson flowers with black center, 5 to 7 inches across. 2½ feet. May and June. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

P. Orientale—The same as above except in color, which is orange-scarlet. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25; 100 for \$10.00.

P. Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—Very bright and rich. Will bloom abundantly from June to fall if not allowed to go to seed. White, yellow and orange mixed. 1 foot. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

Pyrethrum roseum—Bears a profusion of large single flowers on long stems of very bright pink and rose colors. Its foliage also is finely cut and attractive. Splendid for cutting. 18 inches. June and July. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.



Peony Queen Victoria

RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl. (Double Buttercup)—Bears masses of bright yellow double buttercups in May and June. 2 feet. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.50.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow)—One of the brightest and showiest of hardy flowers and easiest to grow. It produces a mass of double yellow flowers from July until frost. Excellent for cutting. 6 feet. Each 10 cents; 10 for 80 cents; 100 for \$5.00.

SPIREA—Meadow Sweet

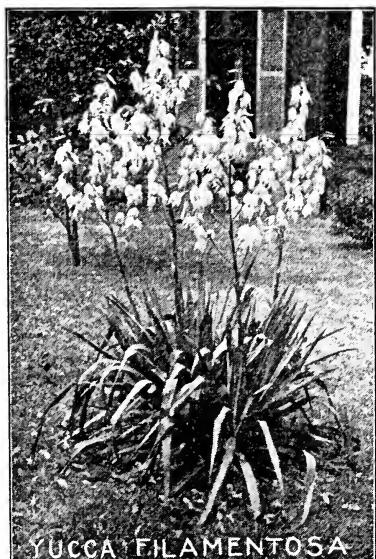
S. Japonica (White)—A splendid plant both in foliage and flower. Flowers creamy white; very floriferous. 2 feet. June. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

S. Palmata (Crimson)—Stems and branches purple red, flowers crimson purple. 2 feet. June. Each 15 cents; 10 for \$1.25.

STOKESIA CYANEA (Stokes Aster)—Double, caerulea-shaped flowers, often 4 to 5 inches across. 1½ to 2 feet. July to October. Both blue and white. Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60.

STATICE LATIFOLIA (Sea Lavender)—A peculiar plant having a large tuft of large, thick and leathery leaves close to the ground. From these grow the flower stalks, bearing myriads of small blue flowers which last for months if dried in the shade. 18 inches. July and August. Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.

Five of one variety and ten of not over three varieties at 10 rates.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

TRITOMA—Red Hot Poker Plant

T. Pfitzeri (The Everblooming Flaming Torch)—Vies with the finest Cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy. The plants show from six to ten grand flower stalks all the time, each displaying at the height of 3 feet a great cluster of flame-colored flowers. Needs some protection at the North. June to November. **Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.**

VERONICA Longifolio subsessilis (Speed-well or Blue Bird Flower)—This is one of the very handsomest hardy flower plants of

a blue color. Its flowers at a distance resemble blue birds perched in the foliage. It is perfectly hardy and grows in strength and beauty from year to year. 2 feet. May to September. **Each 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00.**

YUCCA Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—A very handsome, stately and striking evergreen plant with long, narrow, palm-like leaves, having white threads growing from their edges. Flower stem grows 3 to 5 feet high, bearing bell-shaped creamy-white flowers in July. **Each 20 cents; 10 for \$1.60; 100 for \$12.00.**

HORTICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS

Trees, Shrubs, Vines and H. Perennials—This is a book on Landscape Gardening of 407 pages, 6 by 9 inches in size, filled with many schemes and plans for beautifying country, village and city lots etc., with suitable trees, shrubs etc. It also contains many very beautiful half-tone illustrations on enameled paper of the most prominent trees and plants for landscape gardening. Also a long descriptive list of useful trees, vines and plants with both common and botanical names, stating ultimate height, color and time of bloom. No one at all interested in beautifying a place should try to get along without it. Bound in cloth. **Price \$2.50 postpaid.**

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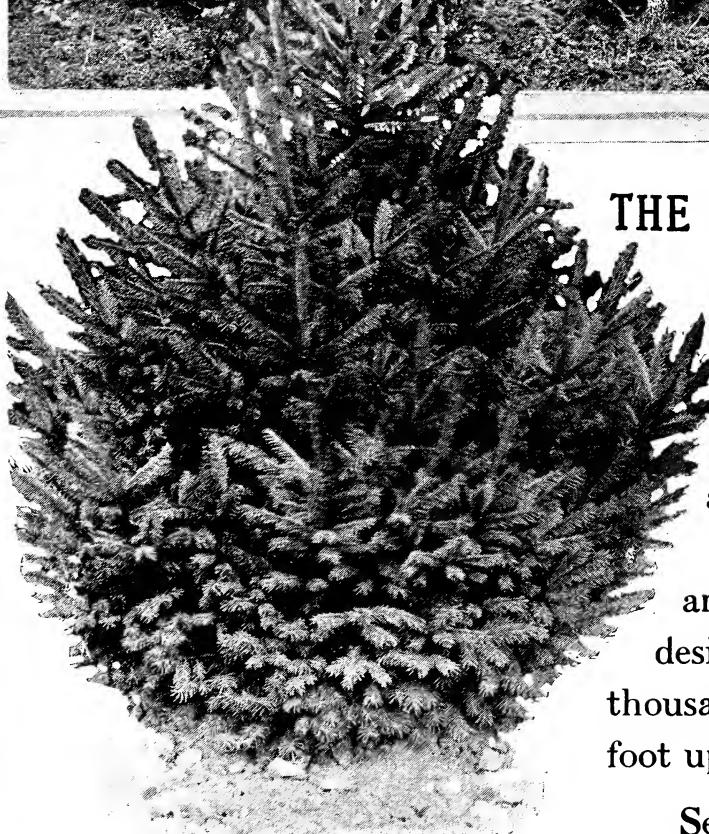
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